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EGYPT.

thad of a Letter from the Rev. PLINT FIRE, on his seturn from Egypt to Malta-to the Editor of the Boston Recorder.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 149.

Narch 13. In company with three English traeles, with several attendants, I left Cairo at half at four in the morning, passed through Old Caicrossed the Nile at the south end of the island Rouda, to the small village Jeezah, and arrived the Pyramids a little before eight. Between while and the Pyramids there is a rich and ferplain, covered with fields of clover, wheat, barbeans, onions, saffron, &c. with small groves salm-trees and some sycamores. On this plain assed by two companies of Bedowin Arabs in er tents. For each tent a strong post is erected ad by means of ropes the cloth covering is ex-aded sloping in all directions from the top of the at to the ground, so as to resemble in form an hrella. In these, the men women and children n together; and around them you see their promy, consisting of camels, horses, mules, asses & tile and especially sheep and goats, guarded by 3. As Joseph's brethren went with their flocks
Shechem to Dothan,—so these pastoral thes wander from place to place to find food for eir flocks, and their home is wherever they find

Just before coming to the Pyramids, we left the hin which is annually overflowed by the Nile & onsequently rich and fruitful, and entered upground a little more elevated, where the river sends it enriching waters and which is conquently barren as the naked rock. Here we noed a circumstance which indicates that the barais eacroaching upon the fertile ground. A litdistance from the dividing line, some old trees ent standing in the sand where nothing now nws. A proof that the Nile once flowed farther na it does now. I am told that there are many elications of the same thing in other parts of

There are only three Pyramids at this place. ur them are a number of grottos formerly reposi-nis of the embalmed bodies of the dead, but the hare now left open, having been plundered of er sacred contents by the profane hand of curistravellers and scientific antiquarians. In one these grottos we found an Italian gentleman, het. Caviglia, who is employed by a small lite-prociety in Egypt, of which Mr. Salt is the Pre-lett, to examine the country around the Pyra-ikin search of antiquities. He has 150 Arabs work under his direction; and, as he informed has lately discovered a subterraneous town, 2 Bleagues from the Pyramids, which he is now ning. Leaving his grotto, which he called casa di Robinson Crusoe, we went first to the at Pyramid. According to the accounts of scisabout 700 feet square and between 4 & 500 thigh. We ascended to the top by the stairs ich are formed by the layings of stone that comas the vast pile. On the top we found a level about 30 feet square. The view from this eletion, was most singular and commanding. A-and the base of the Pyramid we saw rews of the ear by the other Pyramids and the Sphinx; the west an ocean of sand extending as far as to the east, the fertile and send fields we had just crossed; then the ma-tic Nile moving slowly and silently along, and and it other fields producing luxuriant crops, & in with its citadel and forts and hundreds of marets, and mount Mokatam stretching away with the opposite desert toward the Red Sea. seconding we counted the steps and found

each being from one to three feet high. This

and ass is composed of the common calcareous of the country. Many of the stones are full e next entered the Pyramid, leaving our hats coats at the entrance, and each carrying a dein his hand. The entrance is like a door be base of the Pyramid and descends like a ase. We proceeded about 50 steps & then that avenue, (which continues to descend in ane direction) and entered another which asand pursued this till we came to a large which is called the Queen's chamber, and conjecture to be not much higher than the the of the earth. From this we returned a lit-ay and took another passage by which we as-led to what is called the King's chamber. I this 12 paces long and 6 wide. It contains his 12 paces long and 6 wide. It contains and 4 high. The roof of each room was so that our candles did not enable us to see it. ing from the King's chamber, we came to age in the shape of a well descending perlarly. We placed a strong bar over the of it and then made fast the end of a long which we threw down, & by means of which ended 180 feet and came to the passage by we first entered, and which we left when ed to the Queen's chamber. We followed sage perhaps 20 or 30 feet below the botwell; some part of the way we were obliged to crawl, for the passage was not sh to allow us even to go on our hands At length we came to the lowest a which has yet been discovered, and judged to be 150 feet below the surface earth. From this room we followed the avetly to the door by which we first entered, ratified at having seen what could be seen rior of this wonderful monument, but at time not a little pleased that the task d, and that we could once more behold t of day and breathe a pure air and rest affreat fatigue which we had undergone. aviglia has lately discovered a small aill higher than the king's chamber, but not ascend to it for want of a ladder. ies and the apartment under ground are e solid rock; those above ground are congenerally of the same stone of which the is built, but sometimes of red granite er Egypt. The second Pyramid is about the first. The third is comparatively i; this has never been opened. The se pened by Belzoni, a few years ago, but enter it. According to Belzoni's meathe base measures 684 feet, and the perat height 456. The ascent is difficult. have ever been on the top of it. Hero doted as saying that the first Pyramid by Cheops, B. C. 860, who reigned 50 employed by force one half the people or 20 years, on this work. The second have been built by Cephrenes, a brother and King of Egypt. It is reported that see kings, in consequence of his tyranny, and a burial in the Pyramid which he had his tomb, by his oppressed and indigts. What must have been the ideas of who could plan and especially of one who est such a monument as this? And what been that state of society which would lonarch to expend such immeuse trea-

aring himself a tomb. And how vain n projects! for nothing is now known

of the architects who fabricated this stupendous ! work, & even of the monarch's name whose ashes it was designed to embalm, we have now only some

uncertain traditions. Not far west of the Pyramids we went into some apartments partly under ground, which have been lately discovered. There are 4 rooms, in three of which the walls on every side are covered with hieroglyphics. Here you see a variety of arbitrary or unknown characters, and men engaged in the common occupations of life, tending their flocks, rowing boats, ploughing, hoeing, making wine, & carrying meat and other things on their shoulders; there is also a variety of animals, cattle, horses, goats, sheep and birds. Great pains have been taken to decypher this hierogliphical writing. It is said that Dr. Young, an Englishman, has succeeded in devising a key by means of which it begins to be read.

A little east of the Pyramids, is that singular thing the Sphinx, constructed with a human head and the body of a lion. You may judge of the size of this atone monster from the fact that the face, as measured by Niebuhr, is 18 feet in height. In its paws which are 40 feet long, it holds a temple. This has been uncovered by Capt. Caviglia and a drawing taken of it, and then covered again with sand lest it should be defaced by the Arab women who come to obtain pieces as amulets. We entered several of the grottos which were dug out of the solid rock 2 or 3000 years ago, as repositories of the dead. Each is as large as a small bedchamber. We saw scattered bones and pieces of the rezin and linen used in embalming. These were fragments broken off from mummies that have been taken from these grottos. At one moment imagination seemed to carry me back almost to the flood, and I fancied myself surrounded by the men of ancient days. Again what I saw reminded me forcibly of the fate that awaits all men and all their works.

After dining in Capt. C.'s grotto we set out at 3 P. M. for Cairo, where we arrived at 6. It was in many respects pleasant and profitable to have company in this excursion, but my ears were almost stunned with profane language. The gen-tlemen who were with me seemed to think it necessary to swear at every breath. Ah! when will men of sense and education leave off a practice so foolish and useless?

The population of Caire, is probably between 2 & 300,000; though some suppose it to be much greater. All Egypt is supposed to contain between 2 and 3 millions. Among these there are a considerable number of Copts, a few Jews, Armenians, Greeks and Catholics and Turks, but the great body of the people are Arabs. Of these there are several sorts, as the Bedowins or dwellers in tents, who live by their flocks; the Mogrebbians or western people whose ancestors came from the states of Barbary; and the Fellahs descended from the Saragens who conquered Egypt and composing the great mass of peasants and laboring people.

Under the government of Mahommed Ali Pa-

sha, Egypt is remarkably quiet, and good order is maintained. This state of things presents a very pleasing contrast to what was taking place during the whole of the last and the commencement of the present century. In many respects this Pasha certainly deserves a high reputation. True he is not a man of education, but he is beyond doubt, a man of good native talents; be has learned to read and write since he became Pasha, and he is a patron of learning and wishes to introduce the arts & sciences of Europe into his dominions. It is true that he is a despot and a tyrant; the objects of his government are the aggrandizement of himself and the enriching of his favorites and courtiers, while most the whole number of his subjects, passes for nothing; but it is better to be under one tyrant than 20: better for a country to suffer under the peaceable though severe exactions of an arbitrary despot than to be distracted by continual bloody revolutions and intestine wars. It is true that his public life has been marked by deeds of cruelty at which humanity is shocked, and his private life is disgraced by vices such as cannot with decency be named in a civilized country; still his government has done much to introduce better order and better morals too, among his subjects, than existed pefore the country was subject to him. Then a traveller could scarcely pass through the country in safety. Niebuhr who travelled through Egypt about 60 years ago, says the wandering Arabs of ten came near to Alexandria and pillaged the country. He once saw some hundreds of these robbers encamped within a quarter of a league of the city. He also witnessed a quarrel between them and the citizens in which several were killed. He speaks too of the Nile being infested with pirates and robbers. When Ali Bey was at Cairo, in 1806, though he travelled as a Mussulman of high rank, yet the country was so much infested with nostile Arabs that he was not able to visit the Pyra mids except as he looked at them from a distance. To travel in Upper Egypt or to attempt passing the desarts in any direction, was formerly dangerous. Now through the good order introduced and maintained by the present government, it would perhaps be difficult to find a country on earth in which a peaceable, civil traveller, whatever may be his object, his religion, country or costume, can tra-uel with greater quietness and security than in Egypt. This is especially true of Europeans who are very much favored and encouraged by the Pasha. He is so far from being influenced by a fanatic and intolerant spirit, that he readily employs Christians in places of profit and honor, and is no doubt himself rather a Deist than a Mussulman. When we consider the previous state of the country and the effects of his government, as well as the manner in which he was educated and the ge-

neral character of Turkish Pashas, we may certainly pronounce him a distinguished character. Would to God every part of Turkey were under as good government. If the same kind of government could be continued, with such improvements as would naturally be introduced, the best effects might be anticipated. I am however sorry to say that many people in Egypt entertain very strong apprehensions that the death of Mahommed Ali will be the signal for carnage and revolution. The history of Turkey and all its dependencies for the past century, gives strong ground to fear this. It has sometimes happened, that a Pasha of bettertalents and dispositions than the rest, has succeeded in establishing order through his province, and has commenced some improvements for the good of his people. By doing this he has generally excited the jealousy of the Porte, and in consequence fallen a victim either publicly to its armies or privately to its spies & assassins; or at best his death has left his province to the violent and bloody contentions of different parties and different chiefs. It imminently dangerous for a Turk, of whatever rank, to attempt any innovation or improve except it be an increase of the tribute to those on

whom he is dependent. Since writing the above, I have been reading a Compendium of Abdollatif's History of Egypt, published in Arabic and Latin, by J. White, who was Professor of Arabic at Oxford. It centains some notices of the placer mentioned in my letter, which may not be wholly uninteresting to you.

will therefore give you an abstract of some of the Author's observations

Prefixed to the work is a very brief " Life of Abdollatiff." He was a physician, born in Bag-dad in the year of the Hejra 557, i. e. A. D. 1161. His father Joseph being a learned man, took care that his son should be instructed in all the learning of Bagdad, which was then the seat of the Kalifs of the house of Abbas and the school of the arts and sciences. Abdolatiff having laid a solid foundation not only by the study of Grammar, Rhetoric, Dialectics, History, Poetry and the other elegant and useful branches of learning, but also the Koran and the dogmas of the Mahemmedan law, & especially of the art of Medicine of which he was to be Professor, began to travel it the year of the Hejra 585, when he was 28 years old. He went first to Mosula in Mesopotamia, then to Damascus, Jerusalem, Acca, (or Ptolemais) and finally to Egypt. He travelled not as modern travellers ten do, from curiosity, or for amusement, but like the ancient Philosophers, to visit the schools of learning, and to learn in each city uch things as seemed to him most worthy of attention. Among the learned of Egypt whom he was estrous to visit, was the celebrated Jew, Moses Maimonides.

Afterward he again visited Damascus and Jerusalem, and then Berea in Greece, and many cities in Asia Miuor, Armenia and Syria. He died at Bagdad in the year of the Hejra 629, as he was going on the pilgrimage to Mecca. He was twice in Egypt, and published a work containing his own travels in that country, & what he could collect from books and from other men on the subject. This was called "the Large Book." He afterwards published his own observations alone, and called this "the Little Book," or the "Compendium." This is what professor White republished with a Lotin translation, begun by Pocoke and finished by himself.

Abdollatif remarks that the Nile had two pecu-

liarities. One was its length, there being no lon-

ger river known on earth. Its origin was suppose to be in the mountains of the moon, in 11 de South, and its mouth at Damietta, in 31 1-2 N. latitude, making its course about 3000 miles, without any allowance for its windings, which very much increase its length. The source of the river is not now supposed to be so far south; but if the Niger is a branch of the Nile, the whole length is considerably greater. The other peculiarity is its annual inundation, beginning at mid-summer, and reaching its height about the autumnal equinox. There is no account of rain falling in upper Egypt. In lower Egypt they have rain but by no means a sufficiency. There is no spring in Egypt nor any river except the Nile. His description of the Pyramids agrees for substance with that of modern travellers. Of the two great Pyramids of Jeezah (or Gizah,) he says the base was 400 cubits square and the height 400 cubits. It is now found by actual admeasurement, that the base is greater & the height less than this. There was an entrance into the first which was discovered first by Al Mamun. I have read in some book of the ancient Sabrans, says the writer, that one of them was erected for Agadhimumis and the other for Hermes, who are said to have been great prophets. A curious account is then given how Al Malec Al Aziz Othman Ben Joseph, undertook to destroy these Pyramids. Having collected engineers, trenchmakers and masons, with many of his chief men he gave command to begin the work. They pitched their tents around the Pyramid, they remained for eight months and succeed in throwing down one or two stones every day. Some with wedges and levers started the stone on the top of the Pyramid, and others with lrew it off. It then fell with a noise that the mountains trembled and the earth shook. By its fall it sunk into the earth & was with great labor raised up, then broken to pieces and carried away. Much time being consumed, their expenses failing, their anxieties multiplied, their minds discouraged, their strength beginning to languish, already wearied and covered with shame, they at length perceived that there was no prospect of an end to their labors; that they only disfigured the Pyramid, while they disclosed their own weakness and impotence. This hap-pened in the year of the Hejra 593. Though on looking at the stones thrown down, one would suppose the whole Pyramid had been destroyed yet on looking at the Pyramid itself he would suppose only a particle as it were had been taken a-way. Abdollatiff says, when I saw the labour of throwing down a single stone, I said to the chief of the masons, would it be possible for you to replace one of the stones if I should offer you 1000 pieces of gold? He replied with an oath that it rould not be posssible if I would give him twice

Mention is next made of grottos and the ruins of Mention is next made or growth unknown inscrip-buildings around the Pyramids; unknown inscriptions probably alluding to the hieroglyphics. the Pyramids themselves there are no hieroglyphics. An account is given of two obelisks at Heliopolis. called Ain Shamsa. The obelisks were called obelisks of Pharaoh and are represented to be twice as high at least as the one which now exists there. Near Ain Shamsa, was the balsam tree, which produced the balm of Egypt. Galenus is quoted as saying that Palestine produced the best balm;—but Abdolatiff asserts that in his day no balm was found in Palestine. I believe none of the trees to which he refers, now exist. Niebhur says the last perished in the beginning of the seventeenth century. After describing the Pillar of Pompey which he calls Amud As Sawaria, the writer says it was surrounded by ruins which he was told were the ruins of the house of science built by Alexander, when he erected the city in which Aristotle taught, and where was the library that Amru Ben Al Aas burnt by command of the Kalif Omar. Memphis, which the Pharaohs inhabited, was in

Jeezah, near Fostat or Old Cairo. It was inhabit-

ed when Abraham and Joseph and Moses flourished (upon whom be peace,) and how long before is known to God, and after that till the time of Nebuchadnezzar. He desolated Egypt and for 40 years it remained in this melancholly condition. This statement will natually remind the Christian of the prediction Fzek. 29: 8-12. And the subsequent history of Fgypt as well as its present condition, are a striking fulfilment of Ezek, 29: 14—16. Some account is also given of the idols of Egypt. Seeing the Egyptians worship them, was the occasion of that propensity which the Jews af-terwards manifested to idolatry. Hence Christians, for as mu as the greater part of them were Egyptians or Sabcans, being inclined to the same thing and fond of the rites of their fathers, placed images in their churches. Of this subject the writer says he has treated more fully in a work he wrote against the Christians. The Mahommedans, I believe, uniformly regard Christians as idolaters; and though Christians sometimes call them heathens and pagans, yet there is not probably any sect of men on earth more uniformly opposed to all the outward forms and every avowed spe cies of idolatry. It was no doubt one of the principal objects of Mahommed, to abolish idolatry & establish the worship of one God. In speaking of the Pyramids, Abdolatiff says there is no mention of them in the Pentateuch or any other sacred

was in Egypt, the Nile rose only to 12 cubits and 21 digits, whereas it usually rises to 16 cubits. Such was not hown to have happened since the Hejra except in 356, when it was four digits lower still. This failure of the Nile in 596, occasioned a famine the following year. Provinces were destroyed by drought, & their inhabitants oppressed with calamity and distressed with hunger. The peasants and villagers flocked to the principal cities. Many migrated to Syria, Mauritania, Hejaz, and Yemen. Others were dispersed in dif-ferent countries and wandered in every direction. A good part however entered Cairo and Masser. The famine increased and death invaded them. The famine was so severe, that the poor were soon obliged to eat dead bodies and carrion and excre ments, and finally their own children. Notwithstanding the magistrates punished this unnatural & barbarous conduct with death, yet so dreadfully did the famine rage that it occurred continually. In Masser alone within a few days, 30 women were burnt; each of whom confessed that men had been devoured by them. At length men began mutually to devour each other, as well the opulent as the vile. After mentioning women who ate their own children and husbands, the writer says there were an infinity of similar cases. The calamity affected all the cities of Egypt, as well Assouan, Cusa, Fayoum, Mahalla, Alexandria and Damietta, as the other parts of the country. There was no city in which men were not devoured in the same way. In Cairo, 500 were buried a day-notwithstanding so many were devoured; & in Masser the number was so great that they were not able to bury them. 400 a day were some-times seen floating down the Nile. While read-ing the account of this famine, one seems to forget

"The author who wrote this, needing the mercy of God, is Abdolatif Ben Joseph Ben Mahommed of Bagdad, in the month of Ramadan, year 600, PLINY FISK.

all the scenes of horror and suffering that he has

ever heard of before. The work from which I

have taken the above account, closes thus. "To

God, Lord of all things that are created be praise.

May God be propitious to Mahomed the Lord of

Apostles, the illiterate Prophet, and to his most ho-

Malta, May 7, 1822.

ly and pure family.

# Account of the Island of Malta.

From the Christian Spectator. Mr. Editor,-I herewith transmit to you an account of Malta, which place I visited in January

From the year 1190 to 1525, Malta was under the government of the Kings of Sicilly. At the latter date, Charles V. gave it to the Knights of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, or as they were then called Knights of Rhodes,-since as Knights of Malta. This grant was ratified by the Pope in 1530. The order bound themselves to maintain a constant warfare against the Turks and all Corsairs, who infested the neighboring seas. To assist the Knights in extirpating these freebooters, most of the civilized nations of Europe paid them an annual tribute, by which and other means they became immensely wealthy. They were also under vows of celibacy and chastity: and whilst they adhered strictly to the former, they scrupled not often to violate the latter, by taking as mistresses many of the Grecian wo men. They held the Island until 1798, when the Grand Master treacherously delivered it to the French, under the command of Buonaparte. remained in possession of that nation about two years, during which time the Grand Master was sent to Austria, the government overturned, the order dispersed, and the island plundered of property to a large amount. From the church of St. John, in the city of Valetta, or . Talta as it is more frequently called, a chandelier was taken, said to have been the largest and most valuable that was ever formed, beside many of smaller size-all of pure solid gold, together with all the sacred vessels of that stately edifice, the whole of which were of the same precious metal. In Florianne, a small village, about half a mile from Valetta, the Knights had erected a large and spacious hos pital for the reception of the sick and wounded of all nations, and by a solemn row had bound themselves to administer with their own hands, to the relief and comfort of the unfortunate occupants of this humane and liberal institution. The cups, dishes, spoons, plates, and most of the culina ptensils were of silver, and of immense worth. These attracted the notice of the French commander, and with every other valuable article fell an easy prey to that rapacity, which appeared to be bounded only by the want of property at which to grasp. Whilst these scenesof plunder were exhibiting, and in the same year in which the island was delivered to the French, an English squadron appeared, and put an end to that order of things which threatened to strip the island of all its wealth, and describ it of all its ancient grandeur: therefore there still remain some specimens which bespeak the former wealth and magnificence of the Knights. Enough to show that though small, must have been a very powerful state. The labour which has been bestowed here is

ense, and almost exceeds belief. The City of Valetta is impregnable. It is situated on the south east side of the island, between two of the finest harbors in the Mediterranean, on an oblong, elevated peninsula. These harbours. the entrance into either of which is less than one fourth of a mile in width, extend into the Island about the same distance as the City does .- The city is defended not only on each side of it, but on each side of the harbour by heavy artillery planted upon the top of the walls, and also for some part of the distance, by two tiers of guns below the top, penetrating through embrasures. The City is also surrounded by the walls from forty to feet in height, mostly cut from solid rock ;and the moats or ditches between these walls are about forty feet wide. It is said that thirty thousand men are required to garrison this little place. On the back of the town, where it can be assailed only by land-about half a mile distant, are three more walls, which with the moats, will not suffer by comparison with those already mentioned.— Should these be obliged to surrender to superior force, those of the town standing on an eminence,

. It derives its name from LaValette, who found-

ed it in 1566.

† The island continued to be blockaded by the English for more than two years, when it surren-dered to them, A. D. 1800. The French deserve to be severely stigmatized for their depredations while here. The English too have been guilty of the same conduct. Since the island has been in possession of Great Britain, the Maltese have been compelled to see not less than five thousand brass aighteen and twenty-four pound cannon—many of them presents from the former potentiales of Eu-rope—carried from their shores to be deposited in the Tower of London.

book; an indirect proof that he acknowledged the Pentateuch as sacred.

In the year of the Hejra 596, when Abdolatiff these wonders of nature and art, I can discover no way by which the city can be taken, except by

treachery, or by starving it into a surrender.

The population of the Island is about one hundred thousand— of Valetta, about twenty thousand. This is a well built and handsome city .-The streets are regular, being laid out at right angles, and in general sufficiently wide. The houses are of free stone, with flat roofs covered with plaster, and many of them elegant, and taken together, are as magnificent as in any town I have ever visited. The squares are so small that the buildings cover all, or nearly all the ground or rather as I should have said, all the rock, for the whole of it is nothing but solid rock.

The Governor's Pulace is the largest, and one

of the most elegant buildings in Valetta. It occupies the whole of one square, fronting about three hundred and forty feet on four streets, and therefore covering more than two and a half acres of rock. It will compare with any building I have ever seen. Formerly it was the residence of the Grand Master of the Knights, and is said to have, been equally splended with any palace in Europe. I visited several apartments of this stately edifice. One of them about sixty feet by thirty, was hung with tapestry, the most superb that was ever designed by the ingenuity, or executed by the art of man. The devices are various; some emblematical of the different orders of knighthood, others representing engagements with their enemies-the weapons with which each army fought-the wild beasts employed against each other as for example, a tiger thrown upon a horse tearing his back, and the blood streaming from the wounds inflicted upon this noble and useful animal. Another apartment which I visited is used as an armory. Beside about 20,000 stands of arms and other implements of war, placed here by the British Government, in this room are deposited the weapons of the Knights-and also those taken from their enemies,-the Turks, Moors, Arabs, Saracens and others. Among these are the pike, spear, battle axe, pistols of various kinds, muskets, mortars, and with many others, and most of these implements of death different from those of modern times .-But not the least curious is a cannon about the size of a modern six-pounder, made of leather, paper, and rope. Strange as it may appear, I have no doubt that it may be used with perfect safety. It was designed more particularly for rising ground being easily transported by two men .- But a still greater curiosity are the coats of mail used by the Knights, which have as many joints as there are in the human frame, and are a complete defence against musket balls, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot. On one I noticed that there had been a slight impression made by three musket balls, which struck near the heart of the person whom it defended.

I went twice to visit the principal church, which is that of St. John, and have to regret very much that both times the doors were closed, so that my curiosity was not gratified with an internal view of this superior building. It is very large, and with the exception of St. Peter's at Rome, is the most splendid and magnificent church in Europe. Though stript of many of its ornaments and much of its wealth, the tapestry still renairs, and this alone cost forty-five thousand pounds sterling, -or about two hundred thousand dollars.

The other public buildings of Valetta, as well as many palaces of private gentlemen, are handsome, and bespeak the wealth of its former propri-

About six miles from Valetta, near the centre of the Island, stands Citta di Vecchi ty. Curiosity prompted me to visit it, and I was amply compensated for this little excursion. It was at that place where St. Paul, spent most of his time during his residence on the Island. The first curiosity shown to our party (three in number) was the Care or grotto, in which tradition says, the Great Apostle of the Gentiles was confined three months. In order to get into this grotto, we entered an apartment in a small college, and with two holy candles,' after descending a few steps, were at the interesting spot. The grotto is of a circular form, from ten to twelve feet high, and in size, equal to a room sixteen or eighteen feet square .-In the centre stands a white marble statue of the saint, executed at Rome by the sculptor Gossa, which has been in its present situation about one hundred and fifty years. It represents the Apostle, with an open book in his right hand. I brought away a piece of the rock which the su-perstitions catholics of the Island almost adore, on account of its wonderful qualities. It is deemed by them an infallible antidote for the bite of any venemous or poisonous reptile. They also tell us that notwithstanding the quantities daily taken away by travellers, the rock does not in the least diminish-that when a piece is broken off, or dog up to-day, it will to-morrow morning be found to have grown up again. These, with other equally absurd stories, they relate with all imaginable gravity, & it is considered a great offence for us heretics to have even a doubt of the truth of what they say. We therefore looked wonderfully astonished, and swallowed every word relative to the extraordinary properties of the cave, with the most profound veneration and respect. Not far from the cave is another statue of St. Paul, with a viper fastened upon his hand, said to stand on the precise spot where he shook off the venemous beast. We must therefore, I suppose, have been near the possessions of Publius,near the possessions of Publius,—perhaps on the spot where St. Paul healed the father of that chief man of the island."

Our next visit was to the Catacombs, which were near by. They furnish a most astonishing exhibition of the labor of man. With four wax candles, a steel and flint in case of need, two guidespriest and a peasant, we started. The entrance is bout five feet in height, and four in width, the width gradually increasing. After a gentle descent of ten or twelve rods we walked down ten steps, which conducted us into a large hall, about twenty feet high, the roof, if I may so call the top, supported by columns, which in cutting the exca-vations had been left. In this apartment the dead used to lie in state. Near it was another which had been used as a place of worship, and in one part were the remains of an altar, on which the ancient barbariams offered sacrifices. Here an aperture led to the top, through which was a small per-foration to let the smoke escape. From this room excavations were made in every direction, forming a labyrinth.—We passed into several which had been the sepulchres of the dead, but nothing now remained save a few scattered bones, one of which of an arm, we brought away. On the sides and of an arm, we brought away. On the sides and floor, places every where appeared cut into the rock, of the shape of cottins of every size, from the infant of an hour, to the largest of our race. In one direction the excavations extend to Valetta, a distance of six miles—in another to Singles, distant eight miles. But the entrances which are from the rooms already noticed, have been stopped up by order of the Government, so that the whole of these wonders of art have never been fairly emplored in modern times. The reason given for it is that these passages are so creeked, so numerous,

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fravellers have lost their way, and consequently their lives, in these under ground, or rather under rock passages; for you will recollect that the whole is cut from a solid rock. Without a guide, my courage would not be sufficient to lead me 20 rods from the entrance of this subterranean passage-for to return would be as difficult as to escape from the Cretan labyrinth. The grotto, and also the catacombs are both without the walls of Citta di Vecchia, as is also a small church called St. Paul's, underneath which is something like a cemetery, where the dead, after being dried and preserved, are placed in niches. As all our party had in other places seen similar establishments, we did not enter this, but proceeded within the walls to visit the Grand Church of the Great Apostle of the Gentiles. It was founded by the Knights and does no small honer to its founders. This Church was plundered by the French of much of its wealth and many valuable articles, but the building with some ornaments, still remains. It is a large, well proportioned fabric. The floor is mosaic marble work. The columns are variegated marble; the base elegantly ornamented with saic work, is formed of verde, yellow, and black autique and other marbles, and curious precious stones, among which I recollect only the lapis lazuli. The altar is of gold, silver, and precious stones, -over it is a statue of St. Paul, of solid silver, and as large as life. On each side are two large columns of pure alabaster. The whole church was hung with crimson tapestry, embroidered with gold and silver,-has two large organs. We were shown where, beneath the floor, five Bishops had been buried: over their tombs bung their hats. Next we were conducted into a chamber of the church, where was an extensive library -then to a gallery of paintings, principally o Popes and Bishops of the Catholic faith, After this, we were conducted to the top of the building, where we enjoyed a full view of nearly the whole Island, with all the little villages upon it-And not the least interesting sight to me fair prospect of St. Paul's harbour, being the same spot where he reached the shore after his shipwreck. Indeed, I could almost see this great champion of the Christian faith, and his unfortunate shipmates, escaping from their dangerous situation, & rejoicing that they had reached the shore. Almost the whole island, which was once little

and branch out in so many directions that several

more than a sterile rock, is now in a high state of cultivation. The fruitful island of Sicily, and the neighbouring coast of Africa have furnished nearly all the soil of Malta, which is generally from fourteen to twenty inches deep-but even with this soil it appeared as verdant on the third of January, as with us the first of June. To prevent the soil from being washed away by rains, it is divided by thick stone walls into lots, some containing one fourth, others half an acre-and others much larger, according as the local situation seemed to

require.

Perhaps I cannot convey a better idea of the wealth of some of the Knights than by informing you, that one of them from his private funds, built an aqueduct which extends from Citta di Vecchia to Valetta, a distance of six miles, and at the present day, supplies the latter city with most of the water there used. The language spoken by the higher classes of society is Italian; and by the lower corrupt Arabic. A large proportion of the population are extremely poor. Most of their living is fruit and horse beans, which are eatable only after having been a long time soaked in salt water; bread they can seldom afford to taste,— And yet it often happens that the marriage state is entered into by these poor creatures, when neither party exceeds thirteen of fourteen years. Before the age of twelve they are not permitted by the

church to marry.

After what I have seen of Malta,—after viewing the immense labour which has been bestowed up. on this little spot, I am prepared to believe that the art and industry of man can accomplish almost any thing. In the preceding I have given you but a mere sketch of Malta; but I am fatigued with writing, and presume you will be with reading. I therefore only add, that I remain, Your friend, &c.

Communicated for the Boston Recorder, Extract of a Letter from a Lady in Multa, to her

Friend in Boston, dated VALLETTA, May 7, 1822. Mrs. H ..... Since I have been in this land of papal darkness, superstition and idolatry, I have learned to value the operations of the Divine Spirit. Could we witness such a revival here, as is frequently witnessed in our own country, we should see the moral aspect of this city entirely changed; but such a blessed event will not, I fear, be realized soon. The people must be instructed and made to see their errors, before they will abandon them; and as it is for the interest of the priests to keep them in ignorance, and their influence over them is almost unbounded-nothing but a great and striking exertion of Divine power and mercy can save them. The two strong chains which hold these wretched people in their spiritual bondage are confession and purgatory. If they do not confess their sins, at least, once a year, they are excommunicated from the church, and when they die, are buried in a disgraceful manner, and their souls suffer an eternal purgatory. I will relate to you a circumstance which occurred last week, to show you how easily these weak credulous creatures are imposed upon. A young Mal-tee, has recently left the catholic communion and attends Mr. W.'s meeting. The poor fellow has been sadly persecuted both by the priest and his own friends; and we were for a time in much fear, that he would not be able to withstand the torrent that was pouring upon him; but he yet fe-mains firm, and though he does not exhibit decided evidence of piety, he seems fully convinced of the errors of the Catholic church and the wicked ness of the priests, and is, I hope, a sincere enquirer after truth. A few days since, he came to converse with Mr. W. He informed him, that he had been to a catholic meeting & heard the priest relate the following story: "A Catholic for several years neglected to go to confession of course he became exceedingly hardened in his wickedness. His friends often remonstrated with him upon the wickedness of this neglect, and urged him to go & confess his sins to the priest, but he refused. ter continuing this course for a few years, he was taken sick and brought near to the grave. His mother became exceedingly distressed for him, knowing that if he died without confessing his sins and receiving absolution, he could never be released from purgatory. In compliance with her entreaties, he sent for the priest, made confession, and the priest engaged to say a certain number of masses for his soul. Accordingly after his death the priest went to the church to fulfil his promise; but had no sooner begun the ceremony, than he felt something pluck his coat. He turned round te see what it was, but saw nothing and attempted to proceed; but again felt something pluck his coat. He then spake and demanded in the name of the Lord, what it was that thus disturbed him. The soul of this wicked man then answered him in an agonizing voice, and told him it was in vain for hin to pray for his soul. It," said he, "neglected confession for so many years, and now, must endure the pains of purgatory forever."
When this story was concluded, the whole sudience were in tears, and no doubt it will produce the effect which it was intended to produce. If they are induced to read the Bibles or tracts, which the English take every apparatus which the English take every opportunity of put-ting in their way, fear of purgatory obliges them to confess this to the priests; and they are obliged to do penance, and threatened severely, if they repeat the offence. The numerous festivals which are rated here, tend very much to strengthen the ands of the priests, and also very much increase a temporal wretchedness of Malta. The people a not allowed to labor on these days, for they

are considered more holy than the Sabbath, and as they occur so frequently, a large portion of their time is spent in idleness. The Pope cently issued an edict, abolishing twelve of these festivals, but the people, and especially the poorer classes, for whose benefit it was principally designed, were highly displeased. They say, "it has been done through the instrumentality of the English, who wish to change their religion, and they fear the Pope will turn Protestant;" and they are determined to observe all their festivals, though they are not required to do it. Now if these lea ders, if even his Holiness, whom they consider in-fallible, finds it so difficult to introduce any innovation in their customs, what can be done by those, whom they consider accursed of God? Ab! every thing if God be with them. I have felt very much discouraged in view of the prospect around me, since I have been here; but I now feel that there is no cause for discouragement; there only needs faith and patience and exertion, and the conversion of this people is a certain event, because the blessing of God is promised to them.

#### Domestic Religious Intelligence. MASSACHUSET'TS DOMESTIC MISSI-ONARY SOCIETY.

The Domestic Missionary Society of Massachusetts, held its 4th annual meeting, at Springfield, June 27, 1822.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rer. Mr. Humphrey, who, as Moderator of the General

Association, presided on the occasion. The Report of the Directors was read by the Scribe of the Eastern Executive Committee, ac

cepted and committed for publication. Officers were then chosen for the ensuing year, viz. Rev. THOMAS SNELL, Secretary, SOLOMON STODDARD, Jun. Esq. Treasurer, Hon. Jona. H. LYMAN. Anditor.

DIRECTORS. Rev. Alem Hyde, D. D. Joseph Woodbridge, Fag. " Theophilus Packard, David Mack, Esq. " Isaac Knapp, Hon. E. Stackweather, " Isaac Knapp, " Samuel Orwood, Nathaniel Smith, Esq. " Joshua Crosby, Hon. John Hooker, Col. Israel E. Trask,

" John Fisk, " Samuel Walker, Gen. S. Towne, Jun. " Sereno E. Dreight, Hon. N. Cleveland, " John Codman, Hon. William Reed. " Richard S. Stores, Dea. Josiah Salisbury, " Oliver Cobb. Henry Gray, Fig. " John Woodbridge. Dr. Jesse Wheaton.

Rev. Warren Fay, and Rev. Professor Stuart, having been appointed last year by the Board, to preach on this occasion, and both being prevented from attending the meeting-the Rev. J. Codman was requested by the Directors to deliver the annual sermon. He accordingly deliverd an appropriate discourse from Hosea, iv, 6. My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge.

By the audited accounts of the Treasurer, and the Receiver of the Eastern Executive Committee, it appears, that including a balance on hand. June 26, 1821, of \$355, 30, the amount received in contributions & donations is \$1,045, 64. The expenditures amount to \$750, 02. Cash in the treasury, \$295, 61.

#### REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

Agreeably to the provisions of the constitution of the Domestic Missionary Society of Massachusetts, the Board of Directors would respectfully submit the following report of their operations during the past year.

At the last annual meeting of the Board, it was deemed expedient for the more effectual attainment of the great objects of the Society, to organize two Executive Committees, instead of oneand to divide the Commonwealth into two districts, the Eastern and Western, making it the duty of each of these committees to direct the operations of the Board in the districts respectively assigned to them. Although some inconveniences incident to this new arrangement, especially while it is not perfectly understood by the Chris tian public, yet it is believed that ultimately, its advantages will become apparent in the increased facility & efficiency of operations founded upon it.

In the Western District, your Directors have done as much to build up waste places, & strengthen feeble churches, as their limited funds would justify them in doing. In November last, they gave a commission to Mr. T. H. Fowler, to perform four weeks service in the towns of Leyden and Orange, Franklin County, leaving it to his discretion to extend the mission two weeks, if circumstances required it. The principal part of this time was spent in Leyden, where the people expressed great satisfaction in his services, and much gratitude to the Society for the attention paid to them in their destitute state. They conributed fifteen dollars to the funds of the Society. and requested him to inform the Board that the would raise fifty dollars the present season, for the treasury of the Society, wishing that their destitute state might be considered, and that they might receive all the assistance that could be with propriety rendered them. Accordingly, Mr. Fowler has since been directed to labor with them six weeks, and to encourage them with the assur ance that if the funds of the Society will permit,

they shall receive further aid. The following parishes in this district have been assisted by the appropriation of the annexed sums from your treasury. Egremont has received 75 dollars; Holland and North Wilbraham, fifty dollars each : Agawam and Feeding-hills, two hundred and fifty-nine dollars. This last sum was paid for missionary labor performed in those places the preceding year, and was principally re-imbursed by contributions from the two parishes, We are gratified to state, that in this instance, the object of the Society has been most happily realized. For many years the members of these parishes were as sheep scattered abroad, having no shepherd. In Agawam, the Congregational church had become extinct, and those who were attached to that denomination, felt themselves too weak even to make an effort for securing the regular administration of the word and ordinances. in Feeding-hills, a congregational church existed, but having been long destitute of the ordinances of the Gospel, it had dwindled almost to nothing —there were only two male members and about 8 females in it... The assistance afforded these parishes by the Domestic Missionary Society, was accepted with thankfulness, and inspired them with new life. Great exertions were immediately made by benevolent individuals in Agawam to raise a fund to pay their proportion towards the support of a regular ministry. Their efforts have been crowned with success. About three thonsand dollars have been funded, and Trustees have been incorporated to manage it. The remaining part of two hundred and fifty dollars, (being on half of the salary of the minister of the united parishes) is generously supplied by an individual within the parish. The zeal of the people of feeding-hills, is not less ardent than in Agawam. They have become obligated to pay by subscrip-tion, the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars for ten years ; and they have been encouraged to expect the sum of sixty dollars, annually, from the funds of the Society, for the same term. Having thus made the necessary provision for the support of a minister, these united societies, in Oc last, with great unanimity, invited the Rev. R. S. Hazen to settle with them in the work of the Gos pel ministry, and he was accordingly ordained. A church was previously formed in Agawam, which is now flourishing, as is that also in Feed ing hills. The two churches contain ab members. Great harmony prevails, and Mr. Hazen's prospects of usefulness are very flattering. It has been judged proper to be thus particular in this case, because it may be considered a fair exemplification of the beneficial tendency of the So-

ciety's labors. What her been done in those pa-

thes, may be done in many others in the

monwealth, by the awakened spirit of Christian rality and geal.

In the Eastern district your Directors have n been inactive. The Executive Committee in that district, early applied themselves, after their appointment, to obtain correct information with regard to the waste places around them, and to afterd assistance in proportion to the means Providence placed within their reach.

It being represented to the Board, that West-Haverhill had long been destitute, and that the friends of Christ there, might be encouraged by the appointment of a missionary to visit and labor among them, Mr. Caleb Hobart was designated to spend six weeks in that parish. From his report spend six weeks in that parish. From his report, it appears that he employed his time faithfully, not only preaching on the Sabbath, but visiting from house to house. He found the people, generally, disposed to converse upon the subject of religion. They appeared to expect from a minister, visits suited to the character of a minister. A few individuals were thoughtful and serious. This parish, however, has long remained a moral waste, a desolation in Zion. It has been destitute of a setfled minister more than twenty years: during most of, which time they have only received preaching occasionally, or at short intervals. The ittle church in this place dwindled. Christians hung their harps upon the willows, in the recollection of privileges once enjoyed, and sighing, longed for better days. They were much comforted and strengthened, however, by the labors of Mr. Hobart, and expressed a high sense of gratitude to the Domestic Missionary Society, in remembering them in their low estate. They manifested a strong desire to have a settled minister; and it is pecu liarly desirable that this people should enjoy such

At Fall River, in Bristol county, great exertions have been made by a little band of believers, to erect a house for the worship of God, and with the aid of thatities derived from various sources, chiefly by the instrumentality of Mr. Loring S. Dewey, they have so far succeeded as already to be able to occupy a convenient house, reared by their own enterprize and perseverance. Ultimately the rents of the pews are expected to maintain a minister, but at present, and for at least three years to come, these rents must be applied to liquidate the remaining debt. It is but ustice to the praise-worthy zeal of some individuals in that destitute region, to state, that they have done all in their power to repair the desolations of their Zion, that little more can reasonably be expected from them for some years to come, and that they deserve the patronage and aid of this Socie-ty in an eminent degree. The population of the village is annually increasing, by the establishment of extensive manufactories, and it will be readily understood that the character of this popuation is such as to render the location of a faith. ful and influential minister among them exceedingly desirable. Under the direction of the Eastern Committee, Mr. Dewey has performed ten weeks

missionary service among them the past year.
Various causes, which it is unnecessary to detail, have contributed to weaken the congregational church and society in Carver, Plymouth county. It is sufficient to say, that for five years have been destitute of a stated ministry. Their meeting house was three years since, taken down, and from the difficulty of selecting a suitable scite for another, together with the poverty of the Society, it was not till within the last half year that efficient measures were taken to rebuild it. At present, encouraged by the hope of realizing some assistance from the Domestic Missionary Society, in the support of a minister, they are making strengous efforts to rear a house for God. and with a degree of unanimity that is highly honourable to their Christian spirit, are advancing to the completion of the work. Mr. Charles D. Pigeon has been employed six weeks among this people-and they have been encouraged to export fifty dollars per annum, for five years to come in case they settle among them an approved minis-

The parish contains about three hundred souls, of these not far from fifty are professors of religion. In the parish of upper Beverly, the church has been reduced within a few years from thirty-two male members to seven, and from more than forty females to twenty. The Rev. Daniel Oliver, who has been employed by the Directors, in this parish, has succeeded in healing difficulties, and romoting a spirit of union and effort. He remarks, that what the Society has done for them bas given a considerable spring to their exertions, that they have laid a tax this year of two hundred dollars, and have voted at their parish meeting, their thanks to the Domestic Missionary Society: he concludes by expressing his opinion, that if the meetings can be kept up, the parish will be saved from ruin.

It is well known that there are several churches in the Commonwealth, and that the number appears to be increasing, who have had to con-tend with peculiar difficulties in continuing among themselves, the ministration of the word and ordi nances, agreeably to the usages of our venerable While the Directors feel the liveliest sympathy with them, and earnestly commend hem in their arduous struggles to the benevolent notice of the friends of truth, they have to lament that the resources of the Treasury have been for the past year so limited, that they have been able to afford assistance but in one instance, and that only to the small amount of twenty-five dollars, to the church in Sandwich, under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Hunn.

With such a view of the destitute parishes in this Commonwealth as your Directors have derived from much inquiry, and no slight examination, they feel authorized to state, that with the small sum of fifty or seventy-five dollars annually, some of them might be immediately built up, and supplied with the Gospel ministry. Without such as istance they must long remain in their present unhappy condition.

happy condition.

So far as we can gain information, we are happy to say, that the destitute parishes, generally, are much engaged to make provision for the regular support of the Gospel, according to their ability. They are looking with deep anxiety to the Domestic Missionary Society. They are hoping and praying that their brethren in Christ, who are more highly favored, will look upon their af-flictions, and commisserate them in their desolate condition. The success which has attended the exertions of the Society in several instances, has excited an animating hope in their bosoms that they shall once more be blessed with the gespel. We are persuaded, that if the churches could witness the warmth with which many destitute socie ties plead for a little assistance, we should not long be under the painful necessity of saying to them,- 'we pity your situation, we would gladly relieve you,-but we have no funds.' Such an-

If your Directors might be allowed to suggest any thing by way of advice, it would be that more efficient measures be adopted to bring the wants of destitute parishes before our churches, that more particular statements of the doings of

wers we have been obliged to return in several

that more particular statements of the doings of the Society be published, with a suitable address, and be circulated throughout the Commonwealth, and read in the churches, and that contributions be recommended to be made annually.

It is our happiness to be assured, that the interests of the Society are growing in the affections of the pious throughout the State. It needs only to be more generally known to obtain increasing patronage. In this age of benevolent effort, while the enlightened Christian regards with growing interest, the pitiable condition of the distant heaerest, the pitiable condition of the distant heathen, he will not surely overlook the immortal souls, perishing for lack of knowledge, within the borders of his own beloved Commonwealth. While the charity of the Gospel is as extensive as the wants of humanity, he will never forget—that it begins at home.

ADDRESS TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC.

DEAR BRETHRES,—Allow the Directors of the Domestic Missionary Society of Massachusetts, once more, to plead before you the cause of our feeble churches and waste places. To do this with the more happy success, we would first present you with a sketch of the rise and progress of the Society, whose concerns we have the honor to manage under the great Head of the church. manage under the great Head of the church.

This Society originated in the General Association of Ministers in this state. At their annual meeting in the town of Belcher, 1817, they appointed a numerous committee from the different sections of the Commonwealth, to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a Domes-tic Missionary Society: and in case they should deem it expedient, to form and report a constitu-tion. In Sept. following, the committee met in Northampton; and having taken into view the broken and enfeebled state of many churches and ocieties within our limits, conceived, that the most effectual aid might be afforded them by a society formed for this very purpose. Accordingly, in June 1818, the committee reported to the General Association, a Constitution, which was approved and unanimously adopted. "The object of the Socity shall be to assist needy churches, parishes, & waste places, within the limits of Massachusetts.

The Society being organized, the Directors held their first meeting in Northampton, on the third Wednesday in October, 1818; and without any other funds, than what were derived from a fe annual and life subscriptions, immediately began their operations. The measures adopted to ascertain with more precision, the number and situation of destitute societies, resulted in a deeper conviction of the importance and necessity of make ing speedy and persevering efforts for their relief. Of this description, no less than forty societies were found, whose condition demanded aid from the more favored portions of the Commonwealth. More effectually to repair these waste places in our Zion, the Directors deemed it necessary, especially in view of their limited means, to bring nto action all the resources and energies of their destitute brethren—to prompt them to personal efforts to help themselves. As an induc-ment to vigorous exertions, the Directors pledged their aid o such an extent as the case might require, or their scanty means allow. This mode of operation has been peculiarly successful; while it has cut off all occasion for the parsimonious cry, "Let them help themselves." The poor, the feeble, the sickly, the afflicted around us, have, by comm consent, a claim upon our pity and our help. Why not feeble churches, broken down, oppressed, dis-heartened; who have seen better days, but are now hanging their harps upon the willows? How does it awaken their joys & animate their hopes, to see their brethren remembering them in their affliction, & helping them to rise from their ruins, that they may again enjoy the ordinances of the Gospel, and become vigorous and fruitful branches of the common vine.

But, Brethren, the distresses to which many are reduced by poverty, sickness, and outward calamity, present but a faint picture of the unbappy situation of those who dwell in our moral wastes -without a priest-without a sacrifice-the house of the Lord in ruins, or her doors shut for yearsthe Sabbath profaned—the rising generation for-getting the God of their fathers, and becoming strangers to the sanctuary-having no guide in their spiritual inquiries-no comforter in their afflictions-none to visit their sick chambers and dying beds, to present the encouragements and hopes of the Gospel. O Christians! Do not their war excite your commisseration? Do they not demand your prayers, your alms, your efforts? You are full and have need of nothing—you are over-flowing with religious privileges—always under the droppings of the sanctuary. Your brethren, in-deed, may have erred, and in some measure induced their desolations by inactivit; but still show them mercy, as you would obtain mercy: God. You might have been planted in the moral desert, and subjected to all the deprivations and embarrassments of your brethren. Be thankful for your privileges, and express your sense of their value, by laboring to extend them to the destitute. You may thus perpetuate your spiritual advantages, and draw upon you the blessing or ma-

ny who are ready to perish. Brethren, what is required of you by the law of love? Were you planted in some of these feeble and waste places of our Zion-where no minister of the cross weeps and prays for the people, between the porch and the altar-where there is no solemn assembly-no one to break the bread or dispense the word of life for your edification-and all these privileges beyond your reach, without the aid of Christian friends—in such a condition what would be your reasonable desire-what your claim upon the Christian public? Would think them excusable for being deaf to your cries, or for looking with indifference upon your desolations? Ah, brethren, we know what would be your desires—what your claims—what your urgent requests. We are also convinced what now be your course respecting these feeble, famishing churches-you will remember them in your prayers-you will encourage their hearts and strengthen their hands by your ready contributions, you will not-you cannot, be satisfied with saying, Be ye warmed, be ye filled. We shall witness, and they will soon reap the happy fruits of your increased liberality.
It is seriously believed, that the churches have

not attached due importance to the object of this Society, because they have never viewed the existing evil it is designed to remedy in all its bearings. It is a striking fact, that a waste place is rarely to be found alone : others already breaking down, or in ruins, are around it. And why? every such moral waste has its baleful influence upon the vicinity, while it affords to disorganizers and the enemies of religious order, a sphere of un-resisted and successful action. The march of moral degeneracy and desolation, is not stayed by town or parish lines. When one society is broken down, others are soon weakened, and fall victims to the destroyer. The deadly influence of these is again felt by others. In a course of years, the evil becomes a wide spreading desolation, to which we can prescribe no bounds, without the signal interposition of Divine grace, or the special efforts of other churches to build up these rums of our Zion.

Now, brethren, inquire bow your prosper state can long continue, if these waste places unrepaired, and are suffered to multiply? What soon become of all our flourishing churches, and united parishes; if this wasting pestilence is not stayed in its progress? What too will become of our liberties, our invaluable institutions, literary, humane, and charitable, which have been the boast and glory of the state? Where will the evils of such spreading desolution end, unless with the incense of your prayers and alms, you step be-tween the living and the dead, and stay this moral plague?

We would not confine our address to Chris-

tians. We would call upon all the frien berty and the state to take a share in this necessary—this laudable work of repairing these waste places, and strengthening the things that are ready to die. Those will hear this call, who serious ly believe, that the institutions which our ancestors established and cherished with so much care, have essentially contributed to our felicity. The prosperity and safety of the state demand the efforts of every patriot. Christianity makes good ciforts of every patriot. Christianity makes good citizens, as well as good men—supporters of order as
well as of truth. But where should we look for
christianity in its influence and fruits, or even its
form, if we were to leave unsupported its public
institutions? We might, indeed, see its sacred
relics, sad mementoe of our loss, floating upon the
swelling tide of moral desolation.

The work already begun can be accomplished.
The sacrifice required is small. The scene of operation is almost under your own inspection. The
languishing—the suffering—the publishing lie at

your very doors. The largest sem for needy churches and recieties have been in ciously bestowed—how they have thus fir is appropriated, you may learn from the

The continued cries of the helplen, sal The continued cries of the helplen, at a importance of the object in view, demand as liberal contributions. Were the Christia pla sufficiently awake to the subject, and work set apart but a small portion of their increase forward the good work, they would soon was our feeble churches rising from their abits waste places repaired, and not a church of pair in the Commonwealth, but what would be imported by the spiritual guide, whom they would be in with a spiritual guide, whom they would be a spiritual guide. with a spiritual guide, whom they would be and willing to support. Such an even cook fail to gladden your hearts, to give me strength, and glory to our Zion, and makes act with more union, vigor, and effect, was

Christian Brethren, the subject is before Christian Brethren, the subject is before you hear the cries of the helpless-you see wants-you feel their sufferings-you will them relief. Many stand waiting to be jurnately mers, without money and without price. Sometime means, and the desolation of many generate repaired. You are acting for Zion, are in you must account a time. on's King. To him you must account as his he ards. Never let it be said, "I was an large and ye gave me no meal—thirsty and ye gave no drink." But little is asked of that abuse God has given you; that little is of infinite an tance. Do your duty—cheer the hearts of herethren—honor your Sayiour—and maybel of heaven replenish your stores and you he from his treasures.

65-O Shepherd of Israel, thou that leader la like a flook-look down and behold, and a these languishing rines, ere they die,'n Signed in behalf of the Director of the Do tic Missionary Society, THOMAS STEE

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 180

A Discourse delivered at the annual general m ing of the Baptist Missionary Society in Bie Eng. 1818 .- By JOHN FOSTER. The motives that have influenced to the app

lication of this discourse at the present tage two: a belief that its circulation will have bed fect of correcting some too prevalent view an gard to the subject of foreign missions; will hope of increasing the funds of the "United In eign Missionary Society" by means of its ale

We must frankly say, that we are no ahir of Foster's stile. This may be imputed to sul taste; to weakness of intellect; or to any ti else than a disapprobation of his sentimento great points of religious doctrine and dutyeven when perfectly assured that we shall be tified and delighted in the reading of an in that comes from his pen; and the more si farther we advance; yet we cannot take ye gle work of his, with the design of entering his spirit and making ourselves masten d thoughts, without a thrilling sensation of the His conceptions are bold and vigorous; him dently master of every subject at which he ces; his imagination takes a wide range, mis lects the happiest topics of illustration, bis is warmly devoted to God, and all his energia enlisted in opposition to the "mighty poss moral evil;" but there is such a redundan words; such an arbitrary involution of senter and so apparent an effort, to create as much assible for the reader, by denying to aid of every distinct sign, marking the prome the writer's mind, that we are quite out of piles with him. Foster has claims to originally. does not follow a beaten track. And yether more of seeming than real originality about He has the power of hiding himself in the clad and of drawing his readers after him, till the gin to wonder where they are; and after the themselves under a clear sky again, they was second time that they should have dreamed if ing elevated, when in fact the clouds which wrapped them, had too much specific guild distagage themselves from the surface of first

As difficult as it is, to attain simplicity of every man of taste admires it; and every sense demands it from an author who propose

instruct or even amuse him. After these abatements for the premiet inexcusable faults of Foster's literary labor the sermon under consideration must consider its full share,) we are prepared to sy this as fair argumentation, founded on jud price and seconded by the most powerful moired can be drawn from the light of nature of me lation, may be relied upon to do good in the like the present, this discourse cannot fall useful. The grand principle of all holy lie ary operations is correctly stated, and sp by abundant proofs. Opposition to six di an active and persevering warfare and "Powers of Moral Evil" wherever they are ed ; in individuals or nations or worlds, is the mental principle of distinction between the and the enemy of God. Nothing essential tinguishes the spirit of the Missionary spirit cherished by every disciple of less Christian, of whatever name or county tains a perpetual conflict with sin in his som; the Missionary occupies a wider presses forward to more extensive confund his object is still the same; to cast dent

We shall not attempt to give an analysis nermon; and need only add further with " its contents, that it combats some of the pular objections to missions, in a masterly The excessive caution of some person "Religious Fatalism" of others, at into discussion very happily, and treated mirable ability. The fear that too mod attempted—that means will not always w to proposed ends—that there may be my than judgment more fancy than fict inspiring occasions of missionary enterph clearly shown to be imaginary at the beibe covered with idolatry and vice, Christian nothing to attempt towards its removal; half is no more sin in the world than is necess? God is dishonored by those who endeared fy a world which oan be purified only his

Power; that the time is not come, &c., is fully exgood is all the fallacies that attend it, and store to be equally unphilosophical and unscrip-

received into been less than many feeble so-sofitted; white time, have true y increasing.

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OMAS SNELL

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R 28, 1822.

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We cordially wish success to those who are enno further aid pred in circulating this discourse. It is worthy irrepeated perusal, and notwithstanding the infeficilies of stile already adverted to, it may be read montably by almost every class of people. It is designed to aid the cause of missions, and particalarly to promote the objects of a valuable Socie. trin the middle States, which has already several conising missionary establishments among the Infaut of our own country. It may be procured at the Rookstores of Mr. Armstrong & Mr. James Loring this city. We hope many of the friends of Miswill purchase it, for the double object of their heif ashes, our church or parish rould be blessed om gratification, and the encouragement of a Society whose success deserves the prayers of all Zing's friends.

The CHRISTIAN ALMANACE for 1823. To every believer in Christ, and to every man those heart's desire and prayer to God is, that peristing world may be saved, this necessary Magual will carry its own recommendation. The receding numbers have obtained a wide circulaion, and cannot have failed of doing good. The Zion, and for Zi sportant facts which are scattered through the munt as his stem sork, illustrating the moral state of the world; as an hungers the degradation of five or six hundred millions of and ye rate. and ye gave a mankind; and the exertions which are, at length, mankind; and the exertions which are, at length, saking throughout Christendom for the universal pread of the gospel, deserve to be fairly recorded in the memory, and so deeply imprinted on every and your heart as to become so many irresistable motives to habitual and holy effort in this great cause. athe pages of an Almanack, a book oftener re-tered to than almost any other, is eminently calplated to give them a prominence in the thoughts ad conversation of Christians, which will rivet them on the mind, and convert them into princiles of action. This is one way in which great nod is effected by this little publication.

Itshould not be forgotten, that all the profits of to work, after the expences of preparing and ablishing it are deducted, are appropriated to be printing of other Tracts for gratuitous distribeing time, an arill have the et.

In views in resions; and the string of the New-England Tract Society to distribe 90,000 Tracts, of eight pages each, among the string of the sale.

The no admirent uted to wants or to any this catiments on the set the foundation of social order, and of all just and the grave. lope of happiness beyond the grave.

per the condition of social order, and of all just and duty;—be the condition of the Christian Almanack prevents, in a measure, the circulation of the take up a sign of entering in the masters of the sation of dread rous; he is tracked to the sation of the sation o a these inviting forms. We do not mean to pass-mindiscriminate censure on all Almanacks ex-tept that which we recommend in this article;—— here are some far less exceptionable than others; but in almost all of them, there are stories, or re-pairs, or allusions which must put modesty to the blab, wound the heart of Christian sensibility. wound the heart of Christian sensibility, nd incite the young and unsuspecting, to the mis of vice, and the gulf of perdition.

It is hoped that these considerations, and others at mose that these considerations, and others at must occur to those who give themselves set o reflect on the subject, will induce all who also the welfare of their families, or the good or-brof society, and especially the advancement of lekingdom of Christ, to exert whatever influence may have, to circulate extensively this inne-at and useful Manual.

The Warren (Baptist) Association met at New-dordon the 10th and 11th inst. The introduc-Neh. vi. 2, 3. Sermons were preached durthe sessions by Rev. Messrs. Benedict, Nel-Leonard, Rogers, Gano, Wilson and Cornell. the Lord's Supper was administered to a large ad selemn assembly of communicants. Prayerings were held at the meeting-house 3 mornin succession—uncommonly well attended. Association being large, liberty was granted se of the members in the castern part of it, to tea new body, under the name of the Old by Association -

The Boston (Bap.) Association held their tenth erary last week, in this city. The Intro-7 Sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Bolles Salem, from 2 Tim. iii, 16, 17. In the evening the same day, Rev. Mr. Benedict preached from th zvi. 15, 16. "Go ye into all the world," The following day, Rev. E. Andrews delid the concluding Sermon, from 1st John, 1, 7.

If we walk in the light," &c. The Churches connected with this body, are fally in peace, and well established in docbut no extensive revivals have been expeted in the course of the year.

for the benevolent purposes of the Massachu-Baptist Education Society, Missionary Socieand Foreign Missions, \$1025, 19, were receivfrom the churches, at this meeting.

African Sabbath School is opened in Lexloo, Ken. and regularly attended by upwards 175 children. Their improvement is not inferithat of white children, equally ignorant.

on the "Churchman's Magazine," we learn four new Episcopal Churches are going up north-western part of Connecticut; viz: N-Preston, Salisbury, Canaan and Sharon.

STALLED-At Royalton, Niagara Co. N 13, Rev. George Cotton. Sermon by ames C. Crane. RDAINED-At West Greenwich, R. I. Mr.

C. Manchester, to the office of assisting elder Baptist church in Coventry, R. J. The Corner Stone of a New Baptist Meeting

about to be erected in New-Haven, Conto be laid on the 23d inst. new Jewish Synagogue was dedicated in

ORDINATION. Easthampton Sept. 12.-Mr. Theodore Clapp.

was this day ordained in this town by a Council convened for the purpose; particularly with a view to his taking the pastoral charge of, as they are called, the First Presbyterian Church and Congregation in the city and parish of New Orleans.

The Ordination was attended here at his own carnest desire, and the request of the Church and Congregation that have invited him to settle with them. The several parts of the public exercises were performed in the following manner:—Rev. Mr. Gould made the introductory prayer ;- Rev. Mr. Woodbridge of Hadley, preached the Sermon; -Rev. Mr. Williams made the consecrating prayer :- Rev. Mr. Hale delivered the charge ;- Rev. Mr. Williston gave the right hand of Fellowship; -Rev. Mr. Hayes offered the concluding prayer. The music under the direction of Mr. Lucas, was well conducted. The house was filled and crowded with an attentive audience. May the solemn occasion be blessed to many. [Hamp. Gaz.

OSAGE MISSION. We have seen a Letter from a member of the Mission Family, to his brother in Boston, dated at Harmony Station, July 16, 1822, which mentions that "four Osage young lads from 16 to 18 years of age are ready to take hold of the hoe, the axe, &c. ; that five Osage men are in the field, with their hoes, &c; that their garden yields lettice, radishes, turnips, cucumbers, &c.; that they have prepared 40 acres for corn, and have 2 acres of potatoes planted; that "the family has 100 head " Sabbath, 50 hogs, and 30 cows." We commemorate the death and sufferings of our Master; it is an interesting season. Mr. Pixley is able to explain to the Osage children the nature of the proceedings. We need the prayers of our Christian friends at the east. This nation needs the prayers of all Christians. Oh how earnest all would be for them, could they see their degradations, and their superstitions. must do our duty, and leave the event to God. We must sow the seed, and look to Him for the increase. The time is rapidly advancing, when the knowledge of the Lord shall be extended unto the ends of the earth; and in such a day as this, who can remain inactive? None of the fafamily are now sick with the ague. Two of the brethren start on the morrow to the village, in order to acquire a more thorough knowledge of the language. Com. COLLEGIATE RECORD.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE .- The annual Commencement at Williams College was celebrated on the 4th inst. A very large concourse, among whom were a number of respectable strangers, were asembled on the occasion.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts wat conferred on Charles Bishop, George Bull, Parsons Cooke, Silas Gardner, Milton Huxley, Joseph Hyde, Charles A. Lee, Silas Metcalf, Daniel Parish, Sylrester Scovel, George I. Tucker, Wm. H. Webster and Jonathan E. Woodbridge.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on John C. Brigham, William A. Hallock, Gerard H. Hallock, Nelson Brown & Wm. Richards, alumni, The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conerred on Hon. Henry W. Dwight, of Stockbridge,

Rev. Titus Strong, of Greenfield, Thomas Allen, Esq. of Hinsdale, & R.F. Barnard, Esq. of Sheffield. After the degrees were conferred, an appropriate Baccalaureate Address was delivered by President Griffin.

MAINE CHARITY SCHOOL. The late examination and exhibition in this in-

titution were held Aug. 28. In the forenoon, after a prayer by Professor Fow ler, followed the exercises of the Junior Class. A declamation in Latin, by G. W. Fargo-a dissertation. Analogical view of the works of nature, by J. Wellman-a declamation in Greek, by M. El lise-a dialogue on the doctrine of election, by C. Bowles and L. Rider, jr .- a dissertation, Plea for the American Aborigines, by H. White. In the afternoon followed the exercises by the

Senior-Class or Candidates. Oration, the induence of evangelical religion on society, by Moses Ingalls .- Oration on the Millennium, by Henry A Merrill-Oration on the importance of correct general principles, by Jotham Sewall jr .- Oration, the similarity between the conduct of Christian natious towards God, and that of the heathen, towards their Idols, by N. W. Sheldon.

Oration on the extension of Christ's kingdom, by umund Wilcox-Oration on the importance of improving a probationary state, with the Valedictory Addresses, by Horace B. Chapin: concluded with a prayer by Professor Smith.

On the day previous an Oration was pronounc ed before the Society entitled " Henosis Adelphon," by J. Sewall jr. on the importance of a public education for a minister of the gospel; and nother before "the society for inquiry respecting missions," by M. Ingalls.

The six candidates named above have now completed the course of study required at this Institution ; & are licenced preachers of the word. [Mirror.

YALE COLLEGE. The friends of Religion and Science will always rejoice in the prosperity of Yale College, and perhaps they had never greater cause of satisfaction than at the present time. The correctness of its principles—the stability of its government—the good order and regular conduct of so large a collection of young men-the high standing of literature in the minor classes, as testified by the examining committee; and the exhibition of talent in the class that has just graduated, have all conspired to satisfy and exceed the expectations of

During the present summer, a fund has been set on foot for the support of a Professor of Theolo gy, and about \$17,000 have been subscribed by a few of the friends of religion. This important branch in connexion with the professors now in College, will afford to those who wish to pursue their studies for the ministry, facilities equal to any of the schools of the prophets. The Corporation have unanimously appointed the Rev. Nathaniel

W. Taylor Professor of Theology.

The Rev. Mr. Welsh of Mansfield, is elected a nember of the Corporation, in the place of the Rev. Mr. Ripley, deceased.

The Rev. Mr. Dutton, of Stratford, is elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. in the place of the late ProfessorFisher .- Rel. Int.

Fever in New-York .- The New-York papers state, that there were thirty-three deaths fro wer last week. On Sunday following (this week) ten new cases were reported to the Board of Health; on Monday, eight new cases, and four deaths. "Two of these cases originated at 99 Vesey Street, and show that the infection is still

spreading."
How doth the city sit solitary that was full of peo ple! how is she become a widow! she that was

great among the nations.
It was announced yesterday from the few pulpits that are yet open, that a number of Christians in connection with the Presbytery of this city, have engaged to set apart to-morrow as a special season of humiliation and prayer: and Christians of all denominations are affectionately invited to join in humble intercessions to the ALMIGHTY, that he would turn away his wrath from our city; bring our citizens to a knowledge and repentance of their sins; work within them by the mighty energies of his grace; & remove the sore calamity with which our city is afflicted. [N. Y. Spectator, Sept. 23.

The semi-annual meeting of the TRUSTEES of Massachusetts Missionary Society, will be on Tuesday noxt, 1st Oct. at 4 o'elock, P. M. in Boston. Place of meeting ascertained at No. 50, Cornhill.

Effect of Rashness,—During a quarrel at a billiard table in a public house in Raleigh, N. C. between Mr. James Boylan & Mr. Richard Hainds, the latter struck Mr. Boylan on the neck with a lange, which occasioned his instant death.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Baltimore, Sept. 17 .- Our Arican settlement at Cape Mesurado, we are happy to learn, from the Agent of the Colonization Society now in Baltimore, is in a thriving and prosprous way. Houses have been built for the native, by which they will be protected from the rain season.—They are now employed in the cultival on of cotton, indigo and other productions of the propical climate. None of them are anxious to sturn, and harmony and good fellowship are geneally prevalent. We shall publish tomorrow a meterological table, by which it will be seen that it ibut idle sympathy for a citizen of Baltimore to complain of Mest heats. Another vessel it is expected will sail for that Colony during the preset season; and we understand that preparationare new making for that event. We learn that or Colony is abundant in all the fruits of the trpical climate-that it is auspicious to the growth f tea & coffee, those exetic idols of American engment. There is a place in Cape Mesurado where the natives believe the devil resides; & they we on that account extremely averse to a cession the territory. They occasionally attend and satisfice a fowl to procitiate the favorable regard of their forlorn deity. The natives will make their eacrifice although the Americans have purched out their right and ti le to his dominion in tape Mesurado. How authoritatively have we ben told that all attempts to civilize or to coloize Africa are hopeless, that the natives do not posses from the hand of divine providence intellect nough to admit of civilization and refinement. Jut upon such logic-it is treason to our Creator- libel on the justice of Heaven .- What! are we've be told that candidates for eternal mercy on the other side of the grave were made to suffer nothing but bondage, chains and servitude on this. The prime difficulty is now overcome, and we can but cherish the belief that Americans are sow preparing to render to the sable children of Arica that justice which has been denied them so long. We can but believe that they have unde the auspices of divine providence purchased slates from Africa to return them freemen to the soil & their ancestors.

Sept. 18 .- The Agent of the Colonization So. at Cape Mesurado is now it Baltimore, and imparts much valuable information. We have been told so much of the burning sma of Africa, that we presume it will be accepable to the public, to become acquainted with ficts on this subject. By a meteorological journalkept by Dr. Ayres on the island of Perseverance, it the mouth of the river Mesurado, it appears that from the 23d of January, to the 18th of February the thermometer varied only thirteen degrees; schange which frequently takes place at Baltimore in twenty-four hours .-During this time the variation was generally be-Morn. Chronicle. tween 76° and 83°.

On Monday night, last week, Trask, who is confined in our jail in a room alone, and with which there could be no communication, contrived, by ome means, to break his hand cuffs, and the iron collar by which he was chained to the floor, into eight or ten pieces. The collar was nearly an inch and a half wide, and a sixth of an inch thick, and was twisted like a ribbon. The pieces bear no marks of any instrument, and to those who have examined them, it would appear that no human ower could be equal to this violence. The feats of Baron Trenck appear like children's play to this of Trask. He has not ultered a word since he committed the murderops attacks on Duggan and Newman, who are both lead -Centinel.

Strange Doings .- Two deputy-sheriffs, of Penlleton, S. C. having four State warrants against Jesse Corbin, and having heard that he would resist an arrest, procured the aid of a troop of Caralry to take him. On ther surrounding the house where Corbin was, he altempted to escape; and was shot dead by one of them. An inquest very properly gave a verdict of wilful murder against the whole party; and they have been admitted to

Cumming and M Duffe, - The second meeting of these would-be murderers, has been prevented in North Carolina, by the interference of the civil authority, who arrested the parties, and laid under bonds to keep the peace. They afterwards attempted to effect their purpose in South Carolina, but differed about the distance they should stand from each other; left the ground; posted ch other as 46 cowards? an a very honorable manner-& thus ends the farce !

CAPTURE OF A PIRATE. The U. S. schr. Grampus, Lieut. Com. Gregory has arrived at Charleston, with her prize, the Palmyra, formerly the Panchita. She captured this vessel, after exchanging one or two broadsides. The Palmyra, under various names, and probably under as many flags, has been but too successfu as a pirate and robber. She mounted I long brass 18 pounder, and eight 8 pound carronades, with a

plenty of small arms, and 88 men.

There are some particulars of this capture that are interesting:—The Palmyra's long brass 18 pounder, was on the point of being discharged into the Grampus—but a shot from the latter vessel took off the head of the man holding the match, and another attached to that gun having a leg car-ried away, they were not able to discharge it before they were commanded to surrender. The Palmyra lost one man killed, and 11 wounded. Not a man of the Grampus was injured. There are 76 prisoners on board the Grampus; many of whom are presumed to have belonged to the Cape Antonio gang of villains, as two have already been recognised as such. During the action, a muske ball passed within a few inches of Lieut. Gregory, who was standing upon the arm-chest, and went thro' the armourer's bat, but without doing injury to either. As a small token of their sense of the service rendered to neutral commerce by the capture of the Palmyra, the inhabitants of St. The sent off an ox as a present to the crew of the Gram pus. The Palmyra is a Baltimore built vessel.

was a privateer out of that port during the late war with Great Britain, and is a remarkable fast sailer .- Gazette.

FOREIGN NEWS.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TURKISH ADMIRAL Extract of a Letter from an American gentlemen at Smyrna, dated June 30, 1822.

"You will have heard of the famous exploit of the Greeks in blowing up the Captain Pacha's ship with her crew. It was a most intreprid action, and nobly shows that they have still remaining a few Spartan souls among them.

"Towards dusk they sent two fire ships into the channel between Scio and the Maine, where the Turkish fleet was riding at anchor. The look-out ships saw and overhauled them, and let them pass without boarding—being under the Imperial Flag, and, as they said, bound into Scio with Tobacco to sell to the fleet. They passed on, and came among the ships about midnight. The Turks first discovered them about that time just ahead, and discovered them about that time just ahead, and almost instantaneously one of the fire ships run under the bows of the Capt. Pacha's saip, a fine 84; threw their grapnels on board, knocked off their hatches, jumped into their boats, and made their escape.—The Pacha's ship immediately took fire, and such confusion ansued that no effective measures were or could be taken to stop the progress of the flames. Capt. Rich, of the Fanny, was about four miles from the fleet when it took where. was about four miles from the fleet when it took place. All who saw it tell me it was the most awful and subline sight they ever witnessed. The rigging and spars successively took fire, and about half past 1, A. M. whon she was enveloped in flames, the dreadful explosion took place, and full two thousand souls were called in a moment to answer for the foulest deed that ever disgraced humanity, the destruction of Saio. I consider it as a judgment from Heaven; and it is remarkable that it should have been that for remarkable that it should have been that paricular ship—pro-bably there were many of the poor unfortunate

Sojot women and children on board, but we cannot regret that they have met the end of their miserable existence—they are far better off than those

that remain.

"The other fire ship, being farther off, did not come up before the object of her attack had time in consequence the fire ship to cut her cables, in consequence the fire ship struck her about the mizen chains, and the Greeks could not get effective hold, and she fell off; not, however, till she had communicated her fire, which the Turks managed to extinguish without sustaining much injury. The fire ships were all on fire inside, and had the Greek flag flying. They had on board about 12 men each-header by the Admiral of the Greek fleet. The next morning, Capt Rich, of the Fanny, picked up the 1st Lieut. of the Pacha's ship, and one other man both considerably bruised.

" In the morning after the explosion, the Turks landed at Scio, and completed the destruction of the few Mastic Villages which remained, taking

for revenge the lives of women and children. " All Scio is now a ruin. A few Franks have lately been there, and they tell me that there are but a few half burnt dwellings now remaining, and those filled with dead bodies-here an arm, and there a head, presenting a most shocking spectacle. The suffering of Scio has been beyond des-

CAPTURE OF SLAVE SHIPS.

From the Sierra Leone Gazette. On the 15th of April last, Lieut. Mildway was ordered, by Com. Mends, to command the boats of the Iphigenia and Myrmidon, into the River Bon-Having crossed the bar, soon after day light, seven o'clock, seven sail (two sches. 5 brigs one of them English, with her top masts struck,) were observed lying at anchor off the town of Bonny. When the boats were about four miles off, they displayed their colours, and as they advanced, within long range, the two schooners their broadsides having been previously brought to bear on the boats, by springs on their cables, opened a fire, without shewing any colours. The boat which Lt. M. was in, pulled faster than the others, and having got considerably ahead of them, he waited for their coming up, the slavers conceived. this step to proceed from fear of advancing further, and immediately the three brigs, under French colours, commenced a heavy fire. When the boats were near enough for their shot to take effect, the fire was returned; at tha same time, they cheeringly advanced, under a heavy fire of grape and musketry from all the vessels, and in about 20 minutes from the beginning of the action, they succeeded in boarding and taking possession of the whole of them. The brig housed at some distance from the rest, was found to be the "William-Rathbone," from Liverpool, for palm oil. At a greater distance was a French brig, the Theodore; she had no slaves on board, but they were on shore, in readiness for embarkation. This vessel had sent her crew to the slave vessels engaged in action; for when examined by Mr. M. were no seamen on board her. The papers of the Theodore were endorsed, expressing the object of her voyage to the Bonny. In the action there were two men killed, one of the Iphigenia and the In the action there other of the Myrmidon, and five severely wounded. The number killed and wounded on board the slave vessels were not accurately ascertained, but on board of the Spanish sch. Ycanam, which made a most desperate resistance, there were nineteen killed and several badly wounded .- We regret to say the slaves of this vessel suffered much; there were four killed and ten wounded, besides one or two of "King People's Pull-away Boys," were killed. Of the ten slaves wounded, three were females; one lost both legs, another her right arm, and the third was shot in the ancle. The shot which wounded the female slaves, struck between wind and water, and passed through the slave room. Even after the dastardly Spanish slavers had resigned their vessel to our brave seamen, a number of them had skulked below, and arming the slaves with muskets, made them fire up the hatchways upon our people, by which one was killed and several wounded.

The Yeanam was first captured, next the Vecua and Vigilante, and then the other two. On board the Y. Lt. Mildway observed a pretty girl, about 13, one of the slaves, in irons, to which there was fastened a thick iron chain, ten feet long-he ordered her to be released; and that the capt. who had so cruelly treated her, for reasons best known to himself, should not pass in ignorance of the cruelty and degredation inflicted on an unprotected and innocent female, the irons were ordered to be

DEATHS.

In Boston, David Dudley, youngest child of Mr. George W. Thayer, aged 16 mo.; Mr. Abraham French, 53; Mrs. Catharine, wife of Mr. Peter Gray, 41; Miss Ann Theresa Nazerro, only daughter of Victor Villeneuve, 18; Eben Williams, son of Mr. Eben Fiske, of New-Orleans, 32 mo.; William Frederick Murdock, son of the late Mr. Isaac M. 6.; In Jail, John Newman, the prisoner who was wounded with Duggan, by Trask on the 6th inst.; Mr. William Hamilton, 27; Mrs. Sarah Hunt, widow of the late Capt. Samuel Hunt, 86; Mr. Zoeth Hopkins of Brewster, 28; Esther F. Gibson, youngest child of the late Mr. Wor-ham Priest,; Mrs. Abigail Rand, 72, formerly of Charlestown; Mr. Samuel B. Perry, 30.

In Charlestown, Charles D. Kelley, only child of Mr. Davis Kelley, 16 mo.—In Dorchester, Mr. Andrew Jones, 42; Mr. Lomuel Payson, 46.—In Weymouth, Mr. Josiah Rice, 69; Mr. William Hunt, 36.—In Taunton, Mr. James Briggs, of Brattleborough, Vt. 26.—In New Bedford, Mrs. Rachel Chase, 85.—In Essex, Capt. John Bailey, 62, a soldier of the revolution.—In Gloucester, widow Jane Wharff, relict of Capt David W. 57. -In Newburyport, Mr. John Stanwood, 70.; Capt Benjamin Lane, 58 .- In Newbury, Miss Sarah Jackman, 46—her death was occasioned by the passage to her stomach growing up so as to provent her swallowing; Master Wm. Bartlett, 14; Mrs. Sarah Moody, 84.—In Westhampton, Mr. David Parsons, 75.—In Pautucket, Sept. 17, Mrs. Lavina Blake, wife of Mr. Alpheus Blake, and daughter of Davis formerly of Attlebure. ter of Dea. Aaron Davis, formerly of Attlebury, Mass. in the 52d year of her age. In Brighton. Mr. Isaac Champney, 62 .- In Watertown, Mrs. Eliza Bolter, daughter of Mr. James Davis, former ly of Providence, 29 .- In Newton, Nathan Fuller, Esq. 81, an officer of the army of the Revolution. -In Haverbill, Mr. John A. Ayer, 65 .- In Newburyport, Sophia Louisa, 19 mo. only child of Mr. Wm. Cross, jr. of this city.—In Windham, James

Cochran, Esq. 75.
In Fitzwilliam, N. H. Mr. Joseph Carter, aged
46.—In Norwich, Con. Hezekiah Perkins, Esq. 72.
Andrew Perkins, Esq. 80.—In Cape Elizabeth,
Me. Mrs. Elizabeth Webster, 38, widow of Thomas W. Esq.-In Providence, R. I. Mrs. Mary Heath, consort of the late Mr. Joseph H. formerly of Roxbury, 83.—In New-York city, Mr. Paul Spear, 35, formerly of Boston.—At Crancy Island, Midshipman Samuel S. Turner, of the Macedoni-an frigute, another of the victims to the fatal disease of that vessel .- In Princess Ann County, Md ease of that vessel.—In Philess And County, Md.
Rev. Henry Blatchford, late of Lansingburg, 34.
—In Baltimore, Rev. William Nind, Recter of St.
Stephen's Parish, 45.—In Washington city,
the Rev. Samuel Davis, minister of the Methodist
Episcopal church, 28.—In Richmond, Va. Mr. Samuel Bailey, a native of Boston, 57.—Near Blake-ley, Wm. Coolidge, Esq. 50; a native of New-Eng-land—He was from Massachusetts.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Directors of the Admerican Education Society, will be holden at the Hall of the Massachusetes Bank, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On the day previous, at 3 o'clock P. M. a Committee appointed by the Board, will attend at the same place to examine the claims of such as may apply for the assistance of the Society.

Bept. 21.

THE Annual Meeting of the American Educa-tion Society, will be holden at the Hall of the Massachusette Bank, on Wednesday, the 24 day of Oct. next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the choice of Officers.—At 7 o'clock, P. M. the Society will meet in the Old South meeting house to hear the Report of the Directors, and to attend to such other business as may come before them.

An adjourned meeting of the Directors will be holden on the same day and at the same place at 9 o'clock, A. M. A. Earon, Clerk.

Boston, Sept. 21, 1822.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A N ESSAY ON THE SCRIPTURE DOC-TRINE OF THE ATONEMENT, showing its Nature, its Necessity and its Extent; to which is added an Appendix, containing Remarks on the Doctrine of Universal Salvation. By CALER BURGE, A. M. Pastor of the First Church in Glastenbury, Conn.

"And they sang a new song, saying, thou art worthy, for thou wast slain, and hast redeemed us to God, by thy blood."-REV. v. 9.

Recommended by the Rev. Drs. BURTON, SPRING and WORCESTER. After hearing the Rev. Caleb Burge read his

nanuscript on the Atonement of Christ, I am realy to say that I think he has treated the doctrine vith great ingenuity and propriety, and that his Essay is calculated to meet and refute the gross and dangerous errors which have long and extensively prevailed upon this very important subject. I hope his piece will be published and widely cir-culated. NATHANIEL FEMORE.

Price \$1. For sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, between No. 59 and 58, Cornhill, Boston, where will be found a variety of Theological Books on iberal terms.

STANDARD MUSIC BOOKS.

AMES LORING has for sale at his Music Beokstore, No. 2, Cornhill, the following po-

The Old Colony Collection of Anthems; 2 vols. but few complete Setts remain ; Handel's Messie ah ; Hayden's Creation ; Boston Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music. Price \$1.00 : Bridgewater Collection ; Lock Hospital Collection; Callcut's Musical Grammar; Kollman's Tesay on Harmony; Harmonia Sacra; Hubbard's Thirty Anthems. In the Press-Fifth Edition of MITCHELL'S LORD'S DAY. Sept. 28.

WELLINGTON BOOTS.

TOHN AUGUSTUS would inform his customers and the public that he has Removed to No. 43, Brattle-street, where he has for sale, A good assortment of Wellington Boots, at \$5 per pair. A discount of ten per cent for cash-

all of his own manufacture, and warranted good N. B. Measures taken for Water Proof Boots and Shoes of all descriptions.

NEW SPELLING BOOK.

MUNROE & FRANCIS, 4, Cornhill, Boston, have just published a new Spelling Book, containing the Rudiments of the English Lanuage, with appropriate Reading Lessons. By

THOMAS J. LEE, Esq.

This Spelling Book has been carefully and judiciously compiled by an experienced instructor; t is well printed, and the binding is to be particularly attended to, in order to obviate the too frequent complaint against School Books, in general, that they are merely clasped together by paste and scabboard, which a child may eat up, r destroy in a week or two.

The Author has obtained a multitude of Recommendations, and the approbation of all who have examined the book; the Publishers will submit the following:

RECOMMENDATIONS. Rev. JOSHUA RATES, D. D. Middlebury, 12. MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, June 29, 1821. Having briefly examined a Manuscript Spelling Book, compiled by Thomas J. Lee, of Royalston, Mass.) I can cheerfully recommend its publication, with the belief, that it will be highly useful to teachers & their pupils in our common schools.

From CHARLES B. HADDOCK, A. M. Professor of Rhetoric &c. at Dartmouth Collège. I have read with some attention, a S Book compiled by Thomas J. Lee, Esq. The general plan of the work is simple, and more com-prehensive than that of any book of the kind, with which I am acquainted. The selection and arrangement of the " reading lessons" appear to me judicious. The pronunciation for general, and the orthography except in the omission of k after c, as in public, are in my opinion supported by good use. The extracts in prose and verse are peculiarly pure and happy for the purpose.

I am satisfied that the publication will merit the decided approbation of the public.

From Rev. WARREN FAY, of Charlestown. So far as I have had opportunity to examine a Spelling-Book, compiled by Thomas J. Lee, 1sq. I am of opinion, that it is in many respects a saluable improvement of preceding works of the kind. It omits redundancies, supplies deficiencies, accommodates itself to the capacities of the learner, and is well suited to the important design of such an elementary work.

While this spelling-book merits, it is presumed it

will receive extensive public patronage. From Rev. CHESTER WRIGHT, of Montpelier.

Having examined a manuscript of a spelling-book compiled by Mr. Lee, I hesitate not to say, that in my opinion, it is preferable to any spelling book I have yet seen, and that its publication & introduction into schools will be a public benefit. From the Rer. EZRA RIPLEY, D. D. of Concord. Having examined, in manuscript, the Spelling-Book of Thomas J. Lee, Esq., I cheerfully give it my approbation, as a judicious compilation, and promising much usefulness. It appears to me to

assess at least equal claims to public notice and encouragement with any Spelling Book now in use; & I unhesitatingly embrace the opportunity of recommending its publication. Books of this kind are useful and constantly needed; and, it is probable, will not be soon multiplied beyond the demands of the rapidly increasing population of our country. From Mr. N. Sprague, an Instructor of youth in the higher branches, at Keene, (N. H.)

I have examined a manuscript Spelling Book of Thomas J. Lee. I think his plan judicious, and well executed. The pronunciation is according to Walker. The tables are well arranged; and the reading lessons appear to be happily selected, preserving with but very few exceptions the character of simplicity without degenerating into vulgarity; and adapted to the age of those for whom is intended. I approve of the work, and wish

At the request of Thomas J. Lee, Esq. I have At the request of Thomas J. Lee, Esq. I have with much pleasure, examined the Spelling Book compiled by him. It is, in my opinion, an excellent work, judiciously planned, well executed, happily adapted for the use of schools, and worthy of extensive patronage. NOAH WORCESTER.

Brighton, Sept. 1822.

Besides the above names, we are favore Recommendations from the following gentlemen, Professors WARE and WILLARD of Harvard University; Rev. Dn. Hannia, of Dorchester; Rev. Dr. Panish, of Byfield; Rev. Professor Housin, of Middlebury College; Rev. Dr. Banchort, and Rev. Jona. Going, of Worcester, &c.

The above work is for sale by Jone Stact, Concord, Ms.; Dorn & Howland, Worcesler; Denio & Phrites, Greenfield; Hill & Moone, Concord, N. H.; John Prenties, Keene; Panker Sheldon, Gardiner; Joseph Bryant, Capine, and by the Author in Revalston, Mass. Land of the Wise! where science broke Like morning from chaotic deeps, Where Parsons, youthful martyr, sleeps. Land of the Brave! where Carthage rear'd 'Gainst haughty Rome a warrior's crest;

Where Cato, like a God rever'd, Indignant pierc'd his patriot breast. Land of the scorn'd, the exil'd race, Who fainting 'neath oppressive toil,

With never ceasing sighs retrace
Their palm-tree shade, their father's soil. Shall blest Benevolence extend Her angel reign from sea to sea, Nor yet one glance of pity bend, Deserted Africa! on thee?

Shall Mercy's ardent heralds haste O'er all the earth with zeal benign. Dare baleful clime, and burning waste, Yet coldly turn their course from thine?

Did nature hid the torrid skies Glare fiercely o'er thy desert glade, In heathen gloom benight thine eyes, And cloud thy brow with ebon shade? And must thy brother's hatred find

A doom that nature never gave; A curse that nature ne'er design'd. The fetter, and the name of slave Haste! lift from Afric's wrongs the veil, Ere the Eternal Judge arise, Who lists the helpless prisoner's wail,

And gounts the tears from misery's eyes. Oh! ere the flaming heavens reveal That frown which none can meet and live, Teach her before the throne to kneel, And like her Saviovr, pray-" FORGIVE." Hartford, August 6th.

On the Ordination at New-Haven, of Missionaries for the Sandwich Islande, and for Palestine. Haste ! gird the soldiers of the cross, The trumpet warns them to the field;

Salvation's belm their brow shall guard; Their breast the adamantine shield. Incite them o'er their earliest joys With strong, unbending zeal to rise, As those who bear to dying souls Ap angel's mission from the skies.

Ye distant Isles! around whose coast For ever rolls the surging wave, Oh! blest the holy bands who come To snatch your children from the grave. And thou, Jerusalem, opprest
So long beneath the Avenger's rod,

Rise, captive daughter, from the dust, And hail the messengers of God. The Turkish crescent sinks in gloom; Messiah's banner wide display'd, Gleams glorious o'er the lingering cloud, And bids the type and symbol fade.

Ah! know thy Saviour by the wound Which thy own barbed spear hath given ;-Look on the pierc'd and deeply mourn, Then through Hu love ascend to beaven. H.

#### MISCELLANY.

We were not aware that the late proceedings of the people in Charleston, in regard to the Insurrectionists, had been regarded by the people of the north as "unlawful, unjust and crael." Here and there an uninformed individual. or an enthusiast in "Freedom's cause" may have felt and expressed such an opinion ; but we believe that with scaroely an exception, the whole northern population have deeply sympathized, both in the danger and the deliverance of their brethren at the south.]

For the Boston Recorder.

Mr. EDITOR,—I was highly gratified in reading an extract from the Charleston Courier, published in the Southern Intelligencer of the 17th August, and solicit the favor of reciprocating our views and sentiments with its author, through the medium of your excellent paper. The sentiments contained in this article, respecting the late difficul-ties in Charleston, are those of a liberal and enlightened mind. They are such as every friend of our country will rejoice to see circulated in our public journals, instead of those arising from local prejudices, and a limited knowledge of facts. They result from a particular acquaintance with the circumstances attending those difficulties, from an extensive knowledge of the different parts of our country, and from a generous mind, that could divest itself of local feelings, and look with a steady eye at the general good. From such we are to expect sentiments that will receive the approbation of all; and from the publication of these sentiments, we are to look for the removal of those unhappy prejudices and unchristian feel-ings which exist between the people of the north and south.

That these prejudices and feelings do exist, none will deny. There are those in the north who condemn the late proceedings of the people of Charleston as unlawful, unjust and cruel; who contemplate all the horrors of the intended insurrection without one sympathetic emotion, and who extend their indifference to the peace and safety of all their southern brethren. They view them as answerable for the existence, and all the evils of slavery, and of course deserving the judgments This arises from a limited knowledge of facts, and is unjust and unchristian. On the contrary there are those in the south who consider the northern people as mean, ignorant and de-praved. They believe them devoid of every gepraved. They believe them devoid of every generous feeling; bypocritical in their professions of morality and religion; selfish in all their political measures, and devising plans to deprive them of their property, or to involve them in difficulty. This is the effect of a partial knowledge of their characters: and is illiberal and uncharitable. From this class of men we are constantly hearing the unqualified sentence of condemnation pass in one section of the country, on all the proceed ings of the other. And from their pens our newspapers and periodical publications are supplied with articles calculated to excite those feelings, and strengthen those prejudices so ruinous to our national peace and prosperity.

These evils can be removed only by a familiar

intercourse between the people of the north and south; by an intimate acquaintance with their different habits and customs, and by a more ex-tensive circulation of those liberal sentiments exhibited in the extract from the Courier. This would remove many prejudices arising from state partialities, and false reports, and excite a common interest in the welfare of all. It would extend the knowledge, and unite the designs of the different parts of our country, and influence them to rejoice in each other's prosperity. It would show the people of the north, that the enlightened celings, and most liberal views; that they are actwated by the purest motives, and governed by the most humane, just and honourable principles; that the system of slavery is not a local but a na-tional evil; that it has been handed down from one generation to another, and that the southern people, or the present generation, are not accountable for its existence; that the recent difficulties in Charleston, arising from this unhappy system, originated in the ambition of free negroes, and that their plans were to have been executed by those treated, (in most respects) more

like gentlemen than servants; that the people of Charleston have acted just as every other enlig ened and humane people would have acted un ened and humane people would have acted under similar circumstances, and that it is unjust for those unacquainted with those circumstances to suspect their motives, or condemn their proceed-ings. It would also convince the people of the south that the learned and influential gentlemen of the north are possessed of a tender sensibility, sincere heart, and cultivated mind; that their af-fections are the standard and their managements. fections are prompted by benevolence, their understandings enlarged by reflection, observation & experience, and their conduct dictated by reason; that they are moral in their lives, consciencious in their principles, and impartial in their measures that they regret their misfortune, sympathize in their distress, and rejoice in the removal of their danger; that they view slavery as a commo and are ready to unite in any just and honourable means to free the country of so unwelcom a burden; and that they view the different States as forming but different parts of one great and happy nation, that will ever rejoice in the supon of internal commotion, and repel hostile pression of invasion.

These are the views, feelings and sentiments so far as I am acquainted, of the most enlightened gentlemen in all parts of our country. And they are such as ought to be felt and acknowledged by every friend of America This would strengther our union, and secure our liberties. It would si-lence contending parties, and render us united and happy at home, feared and respected abroad.

#### AGRICULTURAL.

There should be no secrets in agriculture, an whatever concerns the public good, the public should be put in possession of. The benefits which would result from the more general diffusion of agricultural intelligence would be im-mense, and almost incalculable. We will state a few evils which infest the husbandman, and may be styled the plagues of agriculture, and set down concisely their real or supposed remedies, and leave it for the reader to judge of the advantages which would result from the universal extension of the knowledge of those remedies, which are effective, or of others more efficient, where they are unavailing.

In some seasons the vegetables in our garden are almost annihilated by worms of several spe cies. Fall ploughing, or spading the ground just before the frost sets in, and strewing the ground with fine salt in the spring some time before the seeds are sown, are said to be sovereign remedies against these petty but powerful depredators.

There is a kind of worm (which the learned call curculio) found in apples, pears, and some other sorts of fruit, which either injures or destroys little if any less than one half of the fruit produced in New England. It is said (but the report wants confirmation) that spent tan from the yard of the tanner, spread about the roots of fruit trees, will secure them against these little thieves, who steal every year about one third of the products of our orchards, and injure a considerable part of the remainder. Spent tan, likewise, some suppose, will prove a specific against canker worms and cater-We solicit further information on this subject.

There is another kind of worm, which bores its way into peach trees, locust trees, &c. at or near their roots, which some say should be cut out with a knife, or chissel, and others affirm that soap suds, heated after a family wash, and poured about the roots, about the middle of August, will destroy the eggs of the young worm. Unleached ashes and spent tan are likewise recommended.

There is a worm, or maggot, which affects the head of sheep, supposed to be a species of bott, and which it is affirmed may be expelled by inecting vinegar by a syringe into the nostrils of the ffected animal. A worm of the same, or different species, is also found on the outside of the head of sheep, at the roots of the wool about the throat, ears, &c. This, we are told, may be destroyed by the application of spirits of turpentine,

There is a worm, called we believe, the wire The attacks of this insect, we are inform ed, may be guarded against by soaking the seed corn in a solution of common salt, or salt-petre. But if the solution is made too strong, and the seed suffered to remain in it too long, it will destroy the principle of vegetation, and the corn will never come up, unless you dig it up, as we have found to our cost. Some people affirm that horses affected with bots

k apparently in the last agonies, may be cured almost instantaneously by the external application of spirits of turpentine to the breast. Others advise to turn a dose of spirits of turpentine down the throat of the animal.

Some assert that cattle or sheep, which are hov en or swollen, in consequence of having eaten to much green and succulent food, may be cured by a dose of lye, made with potash, pearlash, or house ashes. Others say that the animal must be stab bed, scientifically, in order to let the gas escape which is the cause of the disorder.

Some say that elder juce expressed from th leaves or berries, or even a decoction or tea mad of the common elder, but more especially the dwarf elder, will not only destroy maggots in meat, cheese, &c. but sprinkled over cucumber vines. squash vines, &c. will preserve them against the ougs and flies which so often prove destructive to those vegetables. We have very little doubt of the efficacy of elder for the purposes above stated, but should be glad to learn something further on the subject.

We do not pretend to assert that all, or any the above named remedies are never failing spe cifics .- Some of them, however, we know to b useful, having witnessed their good effects; some others we have collected from persons whose veracity and discernment we have no reason to call in question. Now if even a part of those reme dies are efficient, their general knowledge and consequent application would save the inhabi-tants of New-England, in one year, more money than they pay in taxes, of every name and nature, in ten years. It costs a farmer, who owns one hundred acres of land under cultivation, more to maintain the worms in his garden and cornfield the bugs in his peas, the lice upon his cabbages the caterpillars and canker worms in his orchard the flies of his turnip yard and dairy, including the Hessian flies of his wheat field, the bots in his horses bellies and sheep's heads, &c. &c. than i would to bring up a family of children, and send one or more sons to an agricultural college, (if we

had such an institution) into the bargain. These diminutive enemies, however, are easily ubdued if we knew how to attack them; and we have no doubt but there are individuals who are in possession of information which would enable every farmer to rid himself of the destroyers; and we ardently wish people possessing such information would forward it to us, or some other printers, to be published for the benefit of mankind.

# New-England Farmer.

JOHN HANCOCK. During the siege in Boston, Gen. Washington consulted Congress on the propriety of bombarding the town of Boston. Mr. Hancock was the president of Congress.—After Gen. Washington's letter was read, a solemn silence ensued. The was broken by a member making a motion that the House should resolve itself into a committee of the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole, in order that Mr. Hancock might give his opinion upon the important subject, as he was deeply interested from having all his estate in Bos-ton.—After he left the chair, he addressed the chairman of the committee of the whole in the fol-lowing words: "It is true, Sir, nearly all the pro-perty I have in the world is in houses and other re all estate in the town of Boston; but if the expulal estate in the town of Boston; but if the expu-sion of the British army from it, and the liberti of our country require their being burnt to athes-tionse the order for that purpose immediately."

# OHTUARY.

For the Boston Recorder. Extracts from a Serion delivered by the Rev. Dr. HYDE, of Lee, Mas., at the funeral of the Rev. DANIEL COLLINS, f Lanesboro', Aug. 28, 1822.

The sermon was sunded on 2 Tim. iv. 6, 7, 8. For I am now read to be offered, &c. "The occasion, m brethren, on which we have convened, and which as influenced us to unite in the worship of God, and to seek instruction from his word, is solemn ad affecting. It is to pay a tribute of respect to be memory of a dear depart-ed friend—of one, wh long sustained the office of a Minister of Jesus Crist, and stood as a watchman on this part of the walls of Zion. Few professing Christians, ad few of the ministers of Christ, with whose lies and conversation we have had opportunity to beacquainted, have furnished evidence to to, who lok on the outward appear ance only, of being buter prepared to enter into trated, than the vegrable father, whose mortal

"The deceased we born, at Guilford, in the State of Conn., Feb. 11, 1738. He descended from respectable parets, and his family connexions were ranked among the pious and honourable. Being designed ir a public education, he entered Yale College, t the age of eighteen, and was graduated Sept. 1760. He sustained the was graduated Sept. 1760. He sustained the character of a good elasical scholar. Indulging a hope, that he had pased from death unto life, and was personally intrested in Christ, and having a desire to be inbduced to the work of the Ministry, he pursued acourse of theological studies, under the directin of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Bellamy of Bethlem, Chn., and, in due time, received a license to presh as a candidate. Before his settlement in this bwn, he preached a num-ber of months in Pittsfild. On the 18th of April 1764, fifty eight years are, he was ordained paster of the Congregational Curch in this town. The church was then small and the town was in its infant state, containing out a few families. Here, he cheerfully entered upon his great work. Here, he testified "publicly ind from house to house, repentance towards Got and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ." Here, as occasion called, he administered the sacraments of the New Testament to those whom he considered, according to the Scriptures, to be meet subjects. He was the henoured instrument of builting up this church and town. Nor did he labou without witnessing seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. He was a father to this people to many trying periods, particularly during the revolutionary war, when he was seen willingy to share in their many burdens, and to makegreat personal sacrifices for their encouragement. In the younger part of his life, and even to old see, he was ready to obey the calls of his people, when he tenderly loved, in all the branches of the ministerial office-in visiting the sick and dying, is administering words of consolation to mourners, and in imparting instruction and counsel to anxious inquirers. rows of this people always appeared to affect his heart, and their prosperity, especially in spiritual things, never failed to light up joy in his countenance.

"When the charter for a College in Williams town was granted, by the Legislature of this State. Mr. Collins was named as one of the Trustees. The duties of this office be runctually and faithfuly discharged for fifteen years, when his increasing infirmities induced him to resign.

"On the 8th of July 1812, he having requested of his people, that he might have assistance in his labors, the Rev. John De Witt was ordained, as a colleague pastor with him. Divine Providence having so ordered, that this connexion, though very pleasant to him, should, in a short time, be dissolved, he was compelled again to ask for assistance; and on the 15th of July 1818, the sur viving pastor was ordained, as his colleague, with whom he lived in great larmony and friendship to the close of his life.

" As a man, the deceased was distinguished fo his affability, his politeness and the constancy of his friendship. To those, who were the most intimately acquainted with him, he was the most strongly endeared. Under his roof not only his particular friends and acquaintances, but strangers, who resorted there, experienced his kind atention and hospitality. Possessing an active and penetrating mind, enriched by various and extensive reading, and by intercourse with men of let ters, and sanctified as we trust, by divine grace, he was a very interesting companion. His company was much sought, and highly valued, by his brethren in the ministry, who rarely left him, out being instructed, reproved and edified. In his conversation with his brethren, he dwelt much on the distinguishing doctrines of grace, and on experimental religion. He always appeared to take a lively interest in the prosperity of Christ's king-dom; and his prayers fully evinced his conviction of the necessity of the influences of the Holy Spirit.

" As a preacher, though not distinguished for his eloquence, he was sound, solemn and impressive He was candid and open to conviction, and yet unwavering in his religious sentiments. Professing hristians of all denominations loved and respect ed him. Such was the urbanity of his manners and the dignity of his deportment, that he was re markable for commanding respect in all compa nies, even to old age.—As a counsellor, in ecclesi astical matters, he was considered able and judi-

"For many years, it had become habitual with him to speak of his departure as being at hand. He evidently was familiar with death; and when attacked by the disease, which terminated his life, he was not dismayed. He appeared to be entirely satisfied with living, and was ready to depart. To some of his brethren in the ministry, who visit ed him at a time when he had considerably reviv ed from a low and sinking state, he remarked to this effect, "I had expected to meet the great and interesting change before this; and I feel rather disappointed, that I must abide longer in the flesh." But submission to the will of God was his delightful theme, and the atoning blood of Christ was his only refuge, as a sinner. He has now finished his only reluge, as a sinner. He has now instanced his course, in a good old age, being far advanced in his 85th year; an age to which none of his brethren before him, in this county, ever attained, and has gone we charitably believe, to receive a crown of righteousness, laid up for him in Christ. We shall see him as more until we meet him at the shall see him no more, until we meet him at the

"An event so generally felt, as the death of this aged servant of the Lord, must be deeply afflictive to his mourning relatives. He has left behind, in this vale of tears, a bereaved widow, the companion of his youth, and four children, who claim our sympathy and our present

sympathy and our prayers.

"This day, we follow to the grave the last of the original members of the Berkshire Association. Of those, who composed this body thirty years ago, one only remains. My brethren, God is teaching us, that we must die, and give up our account, as well as the people to whom we minister. And as we watch for souls, how solemn must be this account!"

# POWER OF PRAYER.

POWER OF PRAYER.

A few years ago, a pious and eminent minister of the Baptist denomination was performing a preaching tour through the state of Rhode-Island. Calling at the house of a pious deacon, where he tarried a night, he was infermed that a young lady, on a visit at that time in the same family, was the subject of serious impressions, and had a desire, on the following Lord's Day, to submit to baptism. The preacher examined her, was satisfied with her experience, and it was resolved that on the Sabbath the rite should be administered.

The father of the young lady, a farmer possessing considerable property, but an enemy to religion, heard that she was about to be baptized. He came to the house with a resolution to beat her, and brought with him a weapon for the purpose.

The females of the family dismaded him from his unnatural and ungodly design. He could, however, become appeased only by their suffering him to take Catherine home with him.

At a meeting of the church, a short time afterwards, the venerable deacon arose, and spoke to this effect: "The brethren, when Peter was confined prison, prayer was made without ceasing, of the church, unto God, for him;" and he was delivered. Now, my brethren, our sister Catherine is as really bound, as though she were in a prison house; I therefore recommend that a day may be set apart on which we may assemble, and pour out our hearts unto God for her release."

The proposal was heartily approved, and the

The proposal was heartily approved, and the day determined. When the brethren met, their hearts were unusually drawn out. It seemed as though the heavens were opened, and a direct ac-cess obtained to the throne of mercy. The ser-vices ended, the brethren separated for their respective homes. But who was it opened the door to welcome the deacon's return? It was Catherine herself. "Catherine!" exclaimed the astonish ed deacon, "why, how came you here?" "I can ed deacon, "why, now came you here!" I can scarcely tell you," replied she; "but while you were at meeting this afternoon, my father, whose heart had appeared to me hard and relentless, came up from the field, and looking in at the door. said, "Catherine, if you wish to be baptized, you may go and be baptized."
'Prayer makes the darken'd cloud withdraw.'

[Latter Day Luminary.

#### BENEFIT OF SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The following statements were made by the Rev. W. Goodell, Missionary to Palestine, to the "Visiting Committee," of the Sunday School, in New-York.

In the account of a revival in the State of New York, it is stated, that of thirty-five persons, who were hopeful sharers in the work, twenty-seven belonged to Sabbath Schools in that place. Of one hundred persons, who united with a church in the course of a single year, ninety-eight had enjoyed the blessings of Sabbath-School instruction. It is said, that of the Missionaries, who have gone from Great-Britain to the beathen, nineteen twen tieths became pious at the Sabbath Schools. And that of the orthodox ministers in England, who are under forty years of age, more than two thirds became pious at the Sabbath-Schools. Henderson and Patterson, who have done such wonders on the continent, in regard to the Bible cause, it is said, received their first impressions at Sabbath Schools. The celebrated Dr. Morrison, Missiona ary in the vast empire of China, who has recently translated the whole Bible into Chinese, a language spoken by the largest associated population on the globe-became pious at a Sabbath-School O! who can tell how many Brainerds, and Bu chanans, and Morrisons, and Martyns, and Harriet Newells, God is training in these Schools, to become the blessed instruments of renovating the

#### A CARD.

The subscriber begs leave through the medium of the Beston Recorder, to express his sentiments of esteem and gratitude to the ladies of his parish, for adding to their past generosity of making him a life-member of the American Education Society, and presenting him with a very valuable cloak and ther very acceptable token of their friendshippresent of a handsome coat.

Polite and kind attentions of this description riewing the circumstances and manner of them. enhance, in no small degree, the worth of what is so tenderly given, - and never fail to convey with them, to the mind susceptible of ingenuous emotions, a richness of gratification, which advances far upon the intrinsic value of the benefit bestowed.

While he respectfully tenders them his cordial thanks for benefits so affectionately conferred, he calls to grateful recollection the kindness of thos entlemen, who obligingly contributed to consti ute him a life-member of the New-England Traci

That they may all enjoy the saving blessings o that Gospel, for the support of which they so cheer-fully contribute, and the superior blessedness of those, who gire, together with the refined satisfaction of witnessing, in the immediate object of their kindness, an increasing interest in their temporal and spiritual welfare, is his most sanguine hope. Reading, Sept. 20. REUBEN EMERSON.

# IMPORTANCE OF PUNCTUALITY.

Method is the very hinge of business, and there no Method without Punctuality. Punctuality is important, because it subserves the Peace an od Temper of a Family : the want of it not only infringes on necessary duty, but sometimes exclude this duty. The Calmness of Mind which it produces, is another advantage of Punctuality : A disorder ly Man is always in a hurry; he has no time to speak to you because he is going elsewhere; and when he gets there he is too late for his Business; or he must burry away to another before he can fin Punctuality gives Weight to Character. "Such a man has made an appointment—then I know he will keep it." And this produces Punctuality in you; for like other Virtues, it propagates itself. Servants and children must be punctual where their Leader is so. Appointments, indeed, be-come Debts. I owe you Punctuality if I have made an Appointment with you: and have no Right to throw away your Time if I do my own.

There are said to be 360 persons in N. York, of the name of Smith—the Christian name of 42 of whom is John. This shews the propriety of men-tioning the streets and numbers in the direction of

Methodism .- The Methodist Missionary Society at York, England, which has been but eight year established, has in the four quarters of the glob 150 missionaries, besides school masters—30,00 members, 200,000 hearers, and 10,000 heather children under tuition. Contributions last year, £26,581—equal to 117,000 dollars; less, however than three fourths of the amount actually expended during the same period.

THE PRONOUNCING TESTAMENT INCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 53 Cornhill, Boston, have just published an Edition of the New Testament, in which the proper names and many other words are divided into syllables, and New Testament, in which the proper names and many other words are divided into syllables, and accented agreeably to Walker's Dictionary and Key. This Testament is particularly adapted to the use of Schools, but will also be found highly useful to families in general. When it is noticed, that there is a great diversity, even among public speakers, in the pronunciation of ripture proper names, it cannot fail to be interesting to parents and instructers to have books for schools adapted early to lead children and youth to pronounce them correctly. Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary has become the generally received standard of the English Language on both sides of the Atlantic; and as all the proper names and many other words, in this Edition of the Testament, are marked in strict conformity with his rules, and on a plan easy to be understood, the general use of it in schools cannot fail to accomplish the desirable object of a uniform and correct pronunciation.

It is also believed that the division of proper names and difficult words into syllables, will have a happy influence in causing the Testament to be more universally used as a reading book in schools, which is an object ardently desired by the friends of religion. Price of the Testament, 44, 50 and 62 cents.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

HUBBARD & GREENOUGH, have Removed to Mo. 1, Hinkley's Buildings, Central Street, and have for sale, CANTON, FRENCH and BRITISH GOODS, at the lowest market prices, for Cash or approved Credit. Im Sept.

CHRISTIAN ALMANACK for 1883 UST published, and for sale by Lismus

EDMANDE, No. 53, Cornhill,
The Christian Almanack for 1823, contain great variety of interesting religious committions, which will render it a welcome com in every Christian family.

The profits of this work are given to a New-England Tract Society, and it is hoped by volent individuals will extensively aid in cross tion .- Price, 9 dollars a groce.

Princeton Theological Seminary. RICHARDSON & LORD, No. 75, Combined have just received for sale, A Brief day of the rise, progress and present state of the his logical Seminary at Princeton; including the ostitution of said Seminary, and a Catalogue, those who have been and now are, member de Sept. 21.

RST

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NEW GOODS. NATHANIEL HOBART, No. 00, Man Street, has received for sale, a general age ment of European and India Goods, suitable the approaching season.

TUCKERMAN & CUSHING. HAVE received by the late arrivals as customer of European Goods, and adapted to town and country trade, and which offered for sale by the Package or Piece on the able terms. No. 4, Market Row. Sept. 2.

Crockery, China and Glass Wan.
MICHAEL MELLEN, & CO., No. 22, to Nature of the street of the st tions, which are from the England, and are offered on their usual ten England, and Credit. 6w Sept. 41.

Popular School Book.

JUST published by JAMES LORING, &
Corobill, A FIFTH EDITION OF ALIE READER. Containing, First, The art of drin ry—articulation, accent, pronunciation, expla pauses, key or pitch of the voice, and toes. Selection of Lessons in the various kinds of he Second, Poelic numbers, Structure of Englishes -feet and pauses, measure and movement ody, harmony and expression. Rules for mit verse. A Selection of Lessons in the various of verse. Being the third part of a Column Exercise. The whole comprising an engage systematical Method of Teaching and of Lan the English Language. By ARNER ALDES, A. N. B. Booksellers may be supplied in sheets

the usual terms. Also, the TENTH Boston edition of MURRIT

EXERCISES, price 37 1-2.
FOSTER'S DISCOURSE, entitled "AR course, the substance of which was delired the annual general meeting of the Baptist Minin ary Society, in Bristol, (England,) Sept. 1818. JOHN FOSTER." 6teop Sept. 21.

## DAY'S ACADEMY.

THE Trustees would inform the public t the fall quarter has now commenced the instruction of Mr. JOHN PIERCE, who he been approved for his ability and fidelity into ing. All usual branches will be taught, a pleasant, convenient, and healthful situation the Academy, give it a claim to public attend Board in respectable families, from \$1,35 b \$1 per week.—Tuition 25 and 33 cents per many Admission at any time during a quarter. It boarding of Beneficiaries of the Education Sec at a reduced price—their tuition gratis.

JAIRUS WARE, Sec. of Truin

Wrentham, Sept. 16, 1822.

1. H. & E. G. PARKER. HAVE received by the Asia, Atlan and & Setts, rich patterns, & 45 assorted Cratesup

ly ordered for the country trade. They have likewise on hand a good anoth of Cut, Flint, plain and pressed Glass Ware. of which they offer for sale by the original age or repacked on the best terms. 2m Sept. 1.

# UPHOLSTERY.

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was ratio life to mot collages appear in the sual f En and an re bade nor e, bu hang grad ing li mion irugi er, f

ROBERT L. BIRD, has for sale at M. R. Newbury-street, Crimson and Green Moreens; Green Tabasa

and Joans, Worsted Ball Fringes; White & Cla Fringes; Plain Scarlet and Yellow, do.; Green Black Rug, do.; White, Chintz and Schicklistings; Carpet and Quality Bindings; Crimsolabosed Moreen; Pulpet Fringes, Tossels, Cods, Sept. 14. Sept. 14.

Rich Figured Poplins, Bombazines, & CLEVELAND & DANE, No. 43, Mandal have recently opened 2 cases of with marrow Figured Poplins, containing a best assortment of Figures and Colors. One case bearines, Colors, Mazarine Blue, Paarl, Slate, in French Grey, and Black—1 case of Cashama Raw Silk Mantles, Colors, Scarlet, White, Amarynth.—On hand, an elegant anothrol Merino Long & Sangare Shawls. 6w. Sept. 1 Merino Long & Square Shawls. 6w. Sept. 16

# City Furniture Warehouse

UST opened a large Ware House in lastreet, at the entrance of Marshall's lastreet where is on hand & will be constantly spiwith rich, elegant, ornamental & useful lise hold Furniture, and will be disposed of on a terme as at any other establishment of the inthe City, consisting of rich Mahogany Sidebado. Secretaries; do, large and elegant, sinulating the cian and other Card Tables; do. Green as and other Dispire and Breakfast Tables, with and other Dining and Breakfast Tables, with without Castors ; Ladies' work Tables, without Bags; Wash and Light Stands; Per Writing Desks; Wash and Light Stands; Imperiting Desks; Grecian Couches; Sofar and fa Bedsteads; Easy Chairs; Night Cabrell good assortment of Gilt frame Looking flow Live geese and common Feather Beds; a grady riety of fancy and other Chairs, Philadelpha New-York patterns, which had packing and a New-York patterns; high back rocking and ing do; Mahogany and stained high polyand French carved Bedsteads: together was general assortment of common and low prices niture, where purchasers are respectfully to call and examine for themselves, and a second for the second for themselves, and a second for the se to call and examine for themselves, every favour will be received with gratingle N. B.—Furniture sent by a careful manual of the city free of expense. part of the city free of expense.

MUSIC TUITION AND BOARD MUSIC TUITION AND BOARD

MR. S. P. TAYLOR, Professor and Tue
respectfully tenders his Professional Service to
Ladies and Gentlemen of Boston, in teaching
Ladies and Gentlemen of Boston, in teaching
Pianoforte, Organ and Singing. Application
made at Mr. Samuel H. Parker's Book-Ston,
12, Cornhill, or at his house in Leverett-in
Green-street, West Boston, where a few yough
dies can be accommodated with Board, and in
the use of his Pianoforte.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the substitute have been duly appointed Executors a last Will of David Hystor, late of Breshir the county of Norfolk, gentleman, decard, have taken upon themselves that trust, by phonds as the law directs. And all persons, in demands more the crisis of the said decard. demands upon the estate of the said does are required to exhibit the same; and all personal indebted to the said estate, are called plantage make payment to WILLIAM II. SENISTAL BERJANIN GODDAAD, LESS CONTRACTOR OF THE SENISTAL BRAJANIN B